

St. Louis Dispatch.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1895.

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HARD TIMES IN "THE PROFESSION."



MISS SOUBRETTE (to Sir Hamlet Booth Barnstormer)—There is nothing left for me but to become a "Living Picture."
MR. BARNSTORMER—Tis true, gentle maiden, but prithee, where shalt thou find work 'midst these foreign hirelings?



F. Oppen

Dusty Maude—Is dere any lady-folks about de house?
Timid Househusband—No-o-no, ma'am—they have all gone to a primary meeting.
Dusty Maude—Den set out de best dere is in de pantry, an' don't do any screamin', or I'll clip yer whiskers!

TRAVELLING ON A PASS.

It is an Agreeable Thing, but It Has Its Drawbacks.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)
For the first time in his life Mr. Walker had received a pass from the railroad company, and as it was for himself and one, he had invited his wife to go with him to the city, 100 miles or so away. She was no less pleased with the honor conferred than he was, and they set up of nights for a week studying the pass and making a note of every line and word upon it, not excepting the conditions upon which travellers use passes. It was good for thirty days, and they were two weeks getting ready for their eventful journey. At the end of that time they were all fixed, and an hour before train time Mrs. Walker was fidgeting about the house in mortal terror of getting to the station just as the train was pulling out of it. Her husband was calmer, as is the manner of men, but he was eager, and they were on hand a half hour before the starting time. They got away at last, and for the first fifty miles they were as happy as two children on a holiday. Then, as the train drew around a sharp curve, there came a grinding and a dragging; passengers began to scream, and finally, with a great crash, the whole thing stopped and the car toppled half over and rested there. For an instant, as always in such cases, there was a profound silence, and then Mrs. Walker rose from the aisle and dragged her husband from between the seats.
"Oh, Henry," she screamed, "we shall be killed; we shall be killed! I know we shall, and we are travelling on a pass and can't sue the company!"
Nobody was hurt, but everybody was hysterical, and as the good lady's wall of anguish fell upon the dusty air of the car, such a laugh went up as almost made the accident ludicrous.

A Narrow Escape.

(From the Boston Budget.)
The reverend doctor is "a little round, fat, oily man of God," but he is blessed with a brain and a laugh far greater than most men, and he never hesitates to tell a joke, even though it be "one on him." The last time he met the Saunterer he had been having trouble with the steam boiler of his house, and had sent for a plumber to locate the difficulty.
"The plumber came," said the doctor, "and proved to be a burly Irishman, twinkling all over from the sole of his feet to the top of his carrot pate. I sent him downstairs, and in my study, just over the boiler, by the way, awaited the result of his investigations. In about ten minutes he reappeared, looking somewhat disturbed."
"Is this the place where ye sits and writes?" said he.
"It is," said I.
"Then," said he, "ye may thank God ye wasn't blown to hell."
"And," concluded the doctor, "I told him I agreed with him in more ways than one."

Lucy Gray Up to Date.

(With apologies to Wordsworth.)
(From St. James Budget.)
Oh, had I heard of Lucy Gray:
And when I crossed the wild
I chanced to meet at break of day
That solitary child.
She had a latchkey in her hand,
She smoked a large cigar,
She was not, you must understand,
As other women are.
The moral is I must allow,
What say you can see
That girls are not constructed now
The way they used to be.

BUT!
(From Judge.)



(Copyright, 1915, by Judge Publishing Co.)
This woman is a splendid skater, but— And this girl cannot skate at all, but—

Everybody Emancipated!

(From Judge.)
Wife—I thought you were going to stay at home with the children to-night, while I went to the meeting of the Emancipated Woman's League.
Husband—I did intend to, Lucilla, but at the last moment this afternoon received notice of the preliminary meeting of the Emancipated Man's Association.
Wife—Well, what's to become of the children?
Husband—Oh, I've arranged that. They're going to the regular Thursday night social of the Emancipated Youth's Society.

Anent the New Woman.

(From Puck.)
The lovely and graceful new woman
On man will with patronage look.
But when she mumps clothes like a tailor,
And looks like a frisky French cook—
Then the man will look fondly upon her
In all her sweet lights and her shades,
And then she will be the new woman—
Of whose kind there will be no old maids.

The Arizona Maid.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
The Arizona maid roams o'er the plain,
You hear her trusty rifle's sudden crack,
And when she comes a-roaming back again
Her long gray hair is hanging down her back.

At Vespers.

(From Judge.)
In solemn mood belating Lent
She hurried to her pew
And looks to neither right nor left,
As she is wont to do.
I follow with a beating heart
Along the dim, wide aisle,
To find my coming quite unmarked
By either nod or smile.

(The church is cold to-night, I think.)
She does not even shiver.
Her looks with me, and stands remote;
But when we kneel in prayer,
Some friendly power bridges o'er
The space between us and,
Assured that no one else can see,
She lets me hold her hand.

A DESERVING

(From Scribner's Magazine)



"Um! You begin to interest me a trifle. What more?"

"If you still live after the first week I will show you the glorious advantages of my *la grippe* bug—a twenty-ton embrace more crushing than that of a lamb in the endearing clutch of a Wall street bear on a falling market or a dime squeezed in the palm of a millionaire bond speculator."

"That sounds tempting. I must say anything else?"

"I have nine times been Keeley-cured against intoxication by woman's charms, twice antitoxined against matrimony, and, after vouching to you all the joys and tender offices of a loving *fiancee*, accompanied by flowers and *bon bons*, there is absolutely no danger of my committing suicide or any other such mussy nonsense in case you find a marquis or a billion aire whom you prefer to marry."

"And you will not object to other of my *fiancés*?"

"No, indeed! On the contrary, I shall enjoy the rivalry. Competition in the life of love making as well as of trade. I fear no com-



A SHATTERED CAREER.
 PITY—LAST SUMMER, ON DESERT WATERS, SHE PLIGHTED TROT WITH ME, AND NOW SHE'S WENT AN' TRIM HERSELF AWAY FOR FIFTY DOLLARS—AN' MEAS'D HER FOOT SAYS TER SIN OR NOT TER SIN, BUT DAT DON'T CUT NO ICE WITH ME, FUR NOW ME LIFE IS JUST LIKE YONDER SHATTERED BOAT, A SAD AND WASTED WRECK.

petitor, being king of them all in my repertoire of freshly imported novelties of hugatory and osculatory art."

"Good! And will you promise to give me a cool and distant bow when we meet in public?"

"Cold as a boarding-house soup, distant as the uttermost parts of Harlem."

"And will you be absolutely at my beck and call, without delay or complaint?"

"Take a telephone, to be dished with, talked into and then hung up till wanted again."

"And you are absolutely jealous?"

"Positively. Here is my certificate from the great Pasteur, who inoculated me against the rabies of the green-eyed monster twelve consecutive times."

"I guess perhaps you will do, then. (Making note in a little gold-mounted ledger.) Darling, you are mine alone from 8 to 10 P. M., eight days out a week, including two Sundays. Your co-fiancés are booked to come before and after you in five-minute successions like the Harlem trains, so you must be prompt. If you can accomplish all you say you can, I will dispense with the services of the others and make you my sole *fiancee* by special appointment."

blinding flash, a smell like burn-room-corn, and I fell to the ground. They carried me into a barber's, the man continued in broken tones, "who moved the other—while I lay unconscious."

"That all?" asked the girl frigidly.

"It is. But you will not give me up this account? They will grow again. You can wait till then!" he begged pitifully.

"And look on that face while I am waiting?" returned the girl in scathing tones. "No!"

"Besides," she continued, as she handed him his hat and coat, "I am reading another book. I have come to the conclusion that Dundreary whiskers are not in it with a Vandyke pointed chin beard."

George C. Hooker stole out into the night. Antigone Tulliet resumed her reading of "Peter Ibbetson," which she had commenced that afternoon.

The Orient Up to Date

A janissary approached.

"The condemned, oh, Commander of the Faithful," he said, "beseeches mercy. The secret hiding places of his treasures shall be shown, do you but say the word to change the penalty from death to banishment."

The Sultan scowled.

"Tell him"—his lip curled with a sneer.

"I have nothing to arbitrate."

A moment later the sickening swish of the scimitar was heard.

PROV'D.

Wife—Don't you think I am more economical than I was a year ago?

Husband—I haven't noticed it.

Wife (reproachfully)—Why, dear, I get twice as many things with the same money.

TAKING NO CHANCES.
 But Mr. Fatman Couldn't Understand Why He Was an Unwelcome Companion.



MR. FATMAN.—This confounded cigar's out again and I haven't got another match!



"Guess I can get a light over there—"



"Wonder what them fellows are 'fraid of?"

The Word and the Deed.

Slothful Snawley—Didn't I tell yer that if yer went up an axed fer a drink o' whiskey at old Kernel Bluegrass's house, you'd get 'er? Great stuff, too!

Saturated Sam (musingly)—Yes; dat was fine, lick; but I don't jest know wot ter make of his words w'en I axed 'im fer it.

Slothful Snawley—Why, wot did 'e say?

Saturated Sam—He looked at me a minnit and said dat it was a request dat he could not refuse, as he always believed dat whiskey was good for both man and beast.

The Cares of Nations.

"Ain't there no way to put a stop to this awful war in China?" said the Man with an Anxious Look on His Face to the Man with a Blossom on His Nose.

"Don't know of none," said the Man with a Blossom. "If I did I'd stop it."

"Well, it worries me," said the Anxious Man. "Terrible slaughter, soldiers freezing to death, troops starving, villages burned, cities destroyed!"

"Can't you pay this little bill?" asked the grocer's clerk, coming up and handing him a six-months-old \$70 bill for groceries.

"Don't bother me with such trifles," said he, waving him off. "Can't this war be stopped?" said he, turning once more to the Man with a Blossom on His Nose.

"Why don't you try it and see?" asked the Man with a Blossom.

"It must be terminated some way," he continued. "It worries me. Blood is flowing, gore is being split, men are tearing each other like tigers, rivers are flowing crimson to the sea, the plains are covered with the slain, the—"

"John! John!" exclaimed his wife, running in out of breath. "Little Johnnie has fallen into the well. Come home quick and get him out."

"Go call old man Smith 'round the corner!"

The red-nosed man started off on the run for the rescue of Johnnie.

"That red-nosed man hasn't got a particle of heart in him," mused the anxious-looking man, "not a particle. He don't care no more about the awful slaughter of that war in Asia than an old cud. He's perfectly heartless."

A BLOW.

He sits at home with his sweet wife; He is not feeling glum; But he faints away when he hears her say: "The gas collector's come."

A WRONG MOVE.

And now, alas! her chaperon Away she chanced to be. And now, alas! her chaperon, Is the only one I see.

CONDITIONAL.

Said he: "Just grant me one sweet kiss. It is a thing you will not miss."

"But, if in case I should," said she, "Will you please give it back to me?"

CTED ATTACK.



"You imp of Satan! Did you do that? Did Y-O-U D-O T-H-A-T?"

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PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

FROM THE CABINET.

Cleveland Checks His Premier's
Vigorous Foreign Policy.

DIRECTED TO MOVE SLOWLY.

Great Britain Will Be Dealt With
Firmly and Spain Given
Ample Time.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
WASHINGTON, March 23.—Strong efforts have been made all day to remove the impression that there is friction in the Cabinet over the policy to be adopted in dealing with the various foreign complications. These efforts have only been partially successful, the general belief still being that Mr. Cleveland does not approve of the vigorous tone adopted by Secretary Gresham, and has decided that all of the questions now pending shall be dealt with perhaps just as firmly in the end, but more deliberately and with greater secrecy. This belief that the President desires less publicity in the conduct of diplomatic affairs and is somewhat nettled over what he regards as "leaks" in the State Department, is now general.

Some friends of the President ascribe the rumored disagreement between Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Gresham as being due more to the difference in their methods of giving out news than to difference of opinion as to foreign policy. It is well known that the President was very angry that the telegram to Minister Taylor regarding the Alliance affair was made public before it could have been presented to the Spanish Government. On top of this came the publication of the demand for Minister Thurston's recall, which has not yet been officially verified. An investigation has been going on to discover how these matters were obtained for publication, and with very little success.

The President is said to be so incensed at the news getting out that he has estimated to Secretary Gresham that if he were at the head of a department he would not stop at that leak, he would discharge everybody in it. This reported admonition has led to the impression that one of the chief State Department attaches, who is very close to Secretary Gresham, and who has been suspected of being a department secret, is suspected at the White House of being the cause of the leak. The rumor regarding the attaché has increased the impression that there is some friction between the President and his Secretary of State, which is not due so much to a clash of opinions over the conduct of department affairs, still it seems to be in the air that the President is not altogether pleased with the haste displayed by Secretary Gresham in the Alliance affair.

Mr. Cleveland also favors further effort to bring England to an agreement to arbitrate the Venezuela boundary question, while it is said that Mr. Gresham contends that nothing can ever come from that course, and that the only way to settle that question is to let England understand that he thoroughly means to enforce the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Gresham's claim is understood to be a principle of the Monroe doctrine, and that if the United States secures arbitration in this matter it would recognize the right of England to the Venezuela boundary, thus abandoning the Monroe doctrine in which we contend that England cannot occupy any of that territory.

The change of government in Spain may have some effect upon what that effect will be. In the case of Spanish Minister Murugua, it is probable that he will be able to prove to his Government that he has constantly endeavored to maintain friendly relations between the United States and Spain.

It grew more and more apparent that the precise complaint forwarded to the Hawaiian Government on which the recall of Minister Thurston has been demanded has not been made public. The recalled reason, which was the publication of the decision in the case of the rebels, is regarded as too trivial. It is now stated that Minister Thurston is charged with promoting the rebellion in the press upon the United States Minister Willis at Honolulu. He is also said to have indicated that the newspapers that the Administration had permitted arms to be shipped surreptitiously to Hawaii. These charges cannot be officially affirmed, but they are not believed to be the main ones in complaint against Minister Thurston.

The demands of the Administration directed to Great Britain in the Nicaragua matter can now be stated with definiteness. They are briefly that no step be taken by Great Britain looking even to temporary occupancy of the territory. Ever since the Bulwer-Clayton treaty the United States has been steadily pushing Great Britain toward a total relinquishment of her pretense of a protectorate over the Mosquito coast, and attached the securing a formal acknowledgment from the officials of Great Britain that they had no such protectorate. The negotiations over this point at present are practically confined to an investigation on the part of the United States to secure from Great Britain a plain statement that in her attempt to collect \$500,000 from Nicaragua she will not resort to territorial invasion. This limitation established, the Administration will look on with considerable indifference, but it is not meant there will be no concession. It is reported that that barrier returned from Nicaragua with a full understanding as to the method which Great Britain would pursue in collecting the money. That he did

GOV. STONE'S MESSAGE IGNORED.

The Legislature Adjourns in Undignified Haste.

TWO MEASURES NEGLECTED.

Extra Session to Consider Election and Fellow Servant Bills Seems Certain.

FIVE SEA VICTIMS.

The Tug Velox Driven Ashore on Trial Island.

VICTORIA, British Columbia, March 23.—The tug Velox, bound for the straits of Juan de Fuca, was driven ashore on Trial Island during a gale last night, and is a total wreck. Five men perished. They are:

FREDERICK ADAMS, a well-known contractor, who was building a Capitol here; married.

ARTHUR POWERS, engineer; single.

ROBERT SMITH, cook; single.

FRANK DUNCAN, deck hand; single.

WILLIAM AW, the mainmast.

The first four were drowned, and the last named died from exposure in the rigging. Captain Anderson went to sea at midnight, and was rescued this morning.

The Velox was towing a barge, on which were twenty laborers, but the barge was fortunately driven ashore on a sandy beach. The men on the barge tried to launch a boat, but it was smashed. They could hear calls for help for hours.

The tug was valued at \$10,000 and was insured.

DIED SIDE BY SIDE.

The Smith Brothers Poisoned to Have Eaten Poisoned Rabbits.

MONTREAL, March 23.—A dispatch from Calgary, Northwest Territory, gives details of the deaths of Robert and David Smith, sons of Sergeant-Major Smith. It is supposed that the young men, who had been hunting and trapping rabbits during the winter, and had been poisoning wolves had eaten of rabbits which had partaken of some of the poison. This had made them sick and they really died from want of medical attendance. The bodies were buried in a hut which they had built for themselves, side by side in bed, one of them lying on his back and the other on his side, as if he had died first and been joined by the other. The surviving brother, who then secured closed the doors and windows and sank down to die himself.

NEW EVIDENCE.

Why Harry Hayward's Attorney Files a Motion for a New Trial.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 23.—Attorney Erwin has filed a trial for a new trial in the case of Harry Hayward, convicted of the murder of Catherine King, on the ground of discovery of new evidence. The bill of exceptions declares that the verdict was against the law and the evidence was rendered under the influence of passion and prejudice. The new evidence alleged to have been discovered justifying a new trial is published recently in a paper showing that Miss King was eating dinner at a table in the hotel where the murder was committed at 7 o'clock and could not have been on the boulevard where witnesses saw her at 8 o'clock.

TWO DEAD, ONE BLIND.

The Awful Work of Lightning in an Alabama Storm.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
MONROEVILLE, Ala., March 23.—The first thunder storm of the spring visited this place last night and resulted in death to two persons and the blinding of a third in a small settlement two miles from town.

Jephtha Williams was sitting in front of his house when the lightning struck the house, tearing down the chimney which fell upon the mother and babe, killing them both. Mr. Williams received a severe shock and lost his eyesight. The mother and babe were dead when pulled from under the debris of the chimney.

A BABE IN THE FLAMES.

Death of an Indian Territory Child in Sight of Its Mother.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
PARIS, Tex., March 23.—News comes here from Enterprise, T. T., of the burning of the house of a man named Kaufman near that place a few days ago in the cremation of his seven-month-old child by the flames.

The mother and the child were at the house alone when the mother, who had been drinking, left the child in the house and ran for water to extinguish the flames. When she returned, the roof was falling in, and the child was burned to death.

INSURING A CANDIDATE.

Wichita's Latest Nominee Made to Sign a Contract.

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Wichita's Latest Nominee Made to Sign a Contract.

MIGHT HAVE SAVED HER.

Plea for Mrs. Surratt Which President Johnson Never Saw.

CHICAGO, March 23.—An article published in the Times-Herald states that the dre which destroyed the residence of Col. John W. Clamplitt of Highland Park consumed documentary evidence which, it was claimed, would prove the innocence of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, who was hanged because she was alleged to have been the conspiracy to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln. Col. Clamplitt, who was attorney for Mrs. Surratt at her trial, had been collecting the evidence for thirty years, and claimed it was so complete that it would convince anyone that an innocent woman had been executed. He intends to rewrite it.

The attorney states that the trial commission at first proposed to let at least spare Mrs. Surratt, but finally decided to let her remain in prison until the members of the Medical Society by a vote of 75 to 17 found him "guilty," and he was requested to resign. He refused and questioned the character of the doctor who introduced the resolution. He alleged that they had no evidence, and when he asked to be allowed to defend himself, he was unceremoniously sat down upon.

Prior to these transactions the President, by general assent, ordered the representatives of the press, Attorney William Macklin, who was there to defend Dr. Marks, and all others not members of the society, out of the hall. Mr. Macklin questioned the right of the organization to take the move.

"This is a public hall," said he, addressing the Chairman, but he received no recognition and was pushed out by the Saragatists.

The place was packed. Members of the society who had not attended for weeks were on hand. Dr. Marks was one of the first arrivals at the hall. His attorney, Mr. Macklin, came in about 8 o'clock and took a seat next to his client, near the Secretary's desk. President D. D. Moore appeared at the scene a moment later. For some reason, however, he did not call the meeting to order until thirty minutes after the time.

Dr. Marks openly declared that Moore was with the opposition and that he delayed calling the meeting for the reason that certain doctors who were to be on hand had taken the time to go to the hall to move along with the usual tranquility.

Members of the diplomatic corps are discussing the effect of the change of Senator Murugua's resignation. It has been so prominent in recent affairs. He is pronounced to be a prominent liberal, and his resignation is regarded as a party goes out of power. Under these circumstances the Minister's successor at St. Louis is expected to be a conservative.

No official word has yet come in reply to the demand, although the accession of the Canadian ministry will bring forward a new Minister of Foreign Affairs and make an early response probable.

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DR. HEINE MARKS IS CONDEMNED.

He Has Hopelessly Fractured the Code of Ethics.

SO DECREE THE MEDICOS.

The Society Demands His Resignation and When He Refuses It Lays His Case on the Table.

DR. HEINE MARKS has been condemned. After a fiery trial in the Board of Education Building last night the members of the Medical Society by a vote of 75 to 17 found him "guilty," and he was requested to resign. He refused and questioned the character of the doctor who introduced the resolution. He alleged that they had no evidence, and when he asked to be allowed to defend himself, he was unceremoniously sat down upon.

Prior to these transactions the President, by general assent, ordered the representatives of the press, Attorney William Macklin, who was there to defend Dr. Marks, and all others not members of the society, out of the hall. Mr. Macklin questioned the right of the organization to take the move.

"This is a public hall," said he, addressing the Chairman, but he received no recognition and was pushed out by the Saragatists.

The place was packed. Members of the society who had not attended for weeks were on hand. Dr. Marks was one of the first arrivals at the hall. His attorney, Mr. Macklin, came in about 8 o'clock and took a seat next to his client, near the Secretary's desk. President D. D. Moore appeared at the scene a moment later. For some reason, however, he did not call the meeting to order until thirty minutes after the time.

Dr. Marks openly declared that Moore was with the opposition and that he delayed calling the meeting for the reason that certain doctors who were to be on hand had taken the time to go to the hall to move along with the usual tranquility.

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LAST OF THEIR RACE.

The Curious Group That Came Hither From the Island of Ceylon.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, March 23.—The steamer Paria of the American Line arrived to-day. She had on board a curious lot of people that George Starr, the agent of Barnum's Circus, picked up at the Island of Ceylon. They are the last of this queer race to arrive for the Ethnological Congress. The most conspicuous were two dowie-beat-beat called musicians. They accompanied their wild pounding on an instrument made of goat skin with what is known as a mace. Next in order of prominence came the six Kaudean dancers. On the Paria they were the only ones who covered their bodies with a few preliminary canterers to keep their blood in circulation. They performed the sacred dance in the temple at K

AFTER EIGHT HOURS A DAY.

The Notice Posted by the Iron League in New York City.

OLD WAGES MUST BE PAID.

Action of One of the Most Formidable of Organized Labor Bodies in This Country.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The following notice has been posted by the association known as the "Iron League," which is composed of the most prominent architectural ironworkers in this city and Brooklyn, whose men are employed on the various large buildings in course of construction: "Notice—New York, March 23.—On and after May 1 all men known as outside men employed by members of the league working on buildings in the city of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, will commence work at 8 a. m. and work eight hours a day. The same wages will be paid as are now paid for nine hours.

IRON LEAGUE.
This action is voluntary on the part of the league, which was organized in 1901, and is regarded as the most formidable body of organized workers in this country. Its object is "to foster, protect and promote the welfare of persons engaged in the construction or manufacture of iron work for buildings and by interchange of views relative to working in their merits and demerits, in order to encourage the industrious and protect them against the vicious and indolent. The initiation to the association is \$100 with dues of \$50. There is an arbitration committee to settle grievances among the members, though they are adverse to any arbitration with employers. The league stands to legal matters for its members. If an owner of a building fails to settle the claim of a member he will find it impossible to complete his building.

One part of the constitution provides that if a strike is declared against any member, the Executive Committee is empowered to declare a general lock-out. If this measure is deemed unadvisable the constitution provides that no member shall employ men who have struck while in the employ of another member. J. M. Cornell, the head of the Cornell Iron Works, is the president of the league. The outside men who are included in the notice are the house smiths and bridge men who are engaged in putting up the ironwork of large buildings and bridges. There are about three thousand of them in this vicinity. Four years ago, a member of the House Smiths' Union, they demanded the eight-hour day and a uniform scale of wages for work inside and out. After a long strike against the large firms now composing the Iron League they were compelled to return to work under the new rule, and have since had their wages reduced. The Iron League now demands a day of nine hours. A few months ago the House Smiths were reorganized as an independent union, and the House Smiths' and Bridge Men's Union. The union has 20 members and is represented in the board of walking delegates.

BY ARBITRATION.

A Victory for Conservative Methods in the New York Building Strike.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
NEW YORK, March 23.—The settlement of the building strike this week is regarded by both contractors and workmen as a victory for arbitration. After 800 men had quit work, and the city's largest buildings were at a standstill, the New York Council of Mediation, of which Bishop Potter is president, intervened. After about a conference of seven committees representing the contractors and the strikers, the eight-hour day was agreed upon, and all employees will be union men after April 1.

HELD UP ON THE HIGHWAY.

Two Hannibal Citizens Robbed Friday Night.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
HANNIBAL, Mo., March 23.—George D. Biggs, chief clerk in the Auditor's office in St. Louis, and Postmaster Nickell of Hannibal, were held up and robbed by highwaymen last night. They had been in Hannibal County and were driving home in a buggy and just as they arrived at the covered bridge over Bear Creek, two unmasked men stepped out from the bridge and commanded them to throw up their hands. Not having anything with them to defend themselves they obeyed. The robbers, a big burly negro, then held a revolver pointing towards their heads, while the other robber, a white man, proceeded to search them. Both of the robbers seemed to be frightened and in their bungling manner only secured \$5 from Mr. Nickell and not a cent from Mr. Biggs. Mr. Biggs had considerable money in his pocket, but the robbers failed to find it. On arriving in the city the officers were notified and the Marshal and a number of citizens started in pursuit of the highwaymen, but they made good their escape.

ENTITLED TO CITIZENSHIP.

The Foreign-Born Woman Who Marries an American Citizen.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23.—Judge August J. Hicks of the United States Circuit Court today handed down an important decision in reference to the question of whether a foreign born woman becomes a citizen of the United States when she marries a citizen of this country. The decision was rendered on an application by Minnie Whitehead of this city, for admission to citizenship in the United States of America. Mrs. Whitehead came to this country in 1887 and later married Thomas R. Whitehead, a citizen of the United States. Judge Hicks holds that Mrs. Whitehead became a citizen of the United States by her marriage to Thomas R. Whitehead, a citizen thereof, and needs no certificate of naturalization from his court or any other to entitle her to the privileges and immunities such citizenship confers. United States Judge Hammond sitting with Judge Hicks concurred in this opinion.

MISSED THE FORD.

Two Farmers Have a Close Call in Crossing Black River.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
WILLIAMSVILLE, Mo., March 23.—Jack Nathan and Bud Lacey in attempting to cross Black River in a wagon at the Dehaves Mill two miles west of this place this afternoon missed the ford, getting into deep water and narrowly escaped with their lives. One of the horses was drowned and it was with difficulty that the other was rescued. About 200 pounds of flour and a considerable amount of clothing were lost.

Parsons' Depot Ransacked.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
PARSONS, Kan., March 23.—The Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis depot was broken into last night and ransacked. All express packages were opened and the contents scattered about the room. Two large holes were drilled in the safe, but the thieves could not open it. It was undoubtedly the work of amateur home talent. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

War on Boot-Leggers.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.
SHELBYVILLE, Ill., March 23.—A United States Marshal took Edith Allen to Springfield on a charge of selling liquor without license. A persistent war is being made against boot-legging here and other towns in the area.

AMONG THE GREATEST EVENTS OF THE SEASON

Is to be the Department Opening and Grand Exhibit of

Seasonable Fabrics

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of This Week

—OF—

Lougg, Landwehr & Barney

DRY GOODS CO.

Who, for the past 45 years, have issued their semi-annual invitations to friends and patrons to attend their

OPENING EXHIBITION

—OF—

New Goods for the Spring of 1895.

And now again we extend to all a cordial invitation to examine our collection of

NEW GOODS,

Embracing a combination gathered from both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres, that will compete favorably with any similar collection that has ever been undertaken by any one house on the continent. Our buyers, for months past, have been searching through the factories and warehouses of both Europe and America, and we may say, without egotism, that anything which a lady may desire, but can be found in one of the numerous departments of our spacious house.

THE MILLINERY OPENING

Is deserving of more than a passing notice. The recent return of our buyer and manager from abroad enables us to show SELECTIONS THAT ARE UP TO PRESENT DATE, The extreme novelties of Paris.

This Not Only Refers to MILLINERY, but to a choice selection of

BEAUTIFUL WRAPS,

from the well-known Costumers

Henri and Cretien of Paris.

Together with a Large Variety of

CHOICE DRESS COSTUMES IN PATTERNS,

of Wool, Linen and Muslin Fabrics, with complete combinations of Trimmings, Lining, etc., all of which are

The Most Extreme Novelties Now Shown in Paris.

ALL ABOVE WILL BE ON DISPLAY IN THE

Millinery Rooms

DURING OUR THREE OPENING DAYS.

Burial Permits.

Maggie Sanders, 20 years, Female Hospital; uraemia.

Carl Keller, 46 years, 1947 Benton; cancer of liver.

Christ Weise, 45, City Hospital, accidental fracture of skull due to fall.

Edwin Yackel, 1 year, 2723 Arsenal; diphtheria.

Wm. J. Schraaf, 44 years, 1948 North Eleventh; kidney disease.

Myrtle V. Heisterkamp, 1 year, 1325 Old Manchester road; pneumonia.

Maria Elizabeth Holtmann, 89 years, 2024 Madison; old age.

Herman Geers, 60, 1519 Benton; bronchitis.

Andrew Wright, 1 month, 112 South Eighth; pneumonia.

Nellie Hink, 24 years, 187 Park; tubercular bronchitis.

Adam Ziegler, 64 years, 2416 McAlair; pneumonia.

Arthur O. Krause, 15 years, 3500 South Jefferson; rheumatic inflammation of heart.

William Wiley, 21 years, 1217 North Seventeenth; consumption.

Agnes Eiseleman, 73 years, 1421 Farrar; paralysis.

Charles Harding, 42 years, 4454 Greer; tumor of blood vessel.

Charles W. Hodapp, 1 year, Laclede and Manchester; pneumonia.

James Williams, 74 years, Poor House; dilatation of heart.

Della L. Hickey, 9 months, 5219 Conde; marasmus.

Charles H. Dugge, 50 years, 3116 Michigan; chronic disease of kidneys.

Charlotte Smith, 30 years, 3523 Bernard; old age.

Rev. W. W. Harvey, 43 years, Missouri Baptist Sanitarium; dropsy due to inflammation of liver.

Rev. W. W. Harvey, 43 years, 1121 North Twelfth; valvular disease of heart.

Charles Koestring, 30 years, 1553; Helen; consumption.

Edward McDonald, 25 years, Chicago; pneumonia.

House of Delegates Session.

The House of Delegates met at 11 a. m. yesterday and gave the bond bill a second reading and sent it to the Ways and Means Committee. The vote against the bill to prohibit minors from jumping on and off cars in motion, was reconsidered, on motion of Mr. Koenig, and the bill was passed. Several improvement bills were signed.

George Baker of New Orleans was robbed of \$141 at 1323 Lucas avenue Friday night. Scott Smith and Lizzie Evans, both colored, were arrested for the crime.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas R. Lane, 1414 South Seventh St. Lena Hermlinger, 2115 Keokuk St.

Charles F. Cockrell, St. Louis Co., Mo. Ella Gibson, 20 years, 2013 South Seventh.

Frederick Winters, 3615 Olive St. Mary Straub, 3575 O'Dell Ave.

John Bremerkamp, 1540 South Eighth St. Louis Wagner, 2013 South Seventh.

Geo. Wehrhoefer, 5214 North Broadway. Katie Wirschnid, 1410 South Twelfth St.

Adolph C. Hess, 1127 South Seventh.

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"St. Louis' Greatest Store,"

CRAWFORD'S!!

Whose Motto Is: "Second to None."

Have now stored and on exhibition on the vast area of their Great Store, such a TRANSCENDENTALLY MAGNIFICENT STOCK of

New Spring Goods

As will command the strict attention of Every Independent Cash-Buying Woman in the West!

CRAWFORD'S

Court Competition, but regret to say they have not found a FOEMAN WORTHY OF THEIR STEEL ON THIS WHOLE CONTINENT.

Prices Guaranteed At THIS STORE to Run from 15 to 75 Per Cent Below All Others!! CRAWFORD'S Know Whereof They Speak!!



\$2.50.

Ladies' Capes (like cut), colors black, gray and tan; Inland Velvet Collar; special price, \$2.50; regular price, \$3.75.

Ladies' Navy Blue, Black, Tan and Brown Circular Capes, full sweep; special price, \$1.00; regular price, \$1.50.

WASH GOODS.

A new line of 30-inch Summer Serge, in cream and tinted grounds with figures; a bargain, at 50¢; worth 75¢ a yard.

Here's a bargain—The American Zephyr Dress Gingham, in plaids and stripes, for spring and summer wear, at 75¢; worth 10¢ a yard.

A full line of 30-inch Cashmere Sublime Suits, this cloth is twilled in light-colored grounds, with stripes and figures, at 8-10¢ a yard; worth 12¢.

A complete assortment of Fancy Jaconet Lawns, 32 inches wide in assorted colors, stripes and figures; the finest goods for spring and summer, at 12¢ a yard; worth 15¢.

A fine line of high-class Broadcloth "Silver Silks," 32 inches wide, something entirely new, in black grounds with silver, gold, bronze, copper, violet and figures, at 40¢ a yard.

An entire new novelty in Crepon Filles, in cream, pink, light blue, Nile green, lavender, etc., 30 inches wide, at 20¢; exact imitation of an all-wool fabric worth \$3.00 to \$5.00 a yard.

Most Fashionable Millinery at Lowest Prices.

EMBROIDERIES.

Handsome line of Lace-edged effect in Cambric, from 2 to 5-inch, at 12¢ a yard; worth 20¢ a yard.

Lace-edge Colored Edging, regular 20¢ and 25¢ edging; all at 12¢ a yard.

Elegant line of Skirt-width Embroidery, from 6 to 10-inch, beautiful Irish point effect, at 20¢ a yard; worth 25¢.

Ask to see our exquisite line of Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Satin, three and four different widths of insertion, all to match.

Most Fashionable Millinery at Lowest Prices.

ART DEPARTMENT.

The most beautiful line of patterns and colorings, the Crinkle China Silks ever displayed at 40¢ per yard.

One lot of Scotch Silks, extra fine goods, in plain cream and colored borders, open work; special 10¢ per yard; worth 15¢.

Guaranteed the best made, no short measure, full 100 yards, all colors, at 10¢ per spool.

Duck Table Covers, tinted, embroidered and fringed to match, 40 inches square, all colors; your choice for 60¢ each.

Enamel Paint, bright cans, best quality, every shade, 15¢.

Most Fashionable Millinery at Lowest Prices.

Music.

FREE—OUR CATALOGUES. We want everyone to come and get one.

Regular Price. Our Price.

"Answer," by Robyn, 40¢ 15¢

"Yours," by Robyn, 40¢ 15¢

"The Home of My Childhood," by Barclay Walker, 50¢ 25¢

Sung by Helen Mora.

"She Was a Daisy," Wm. Furst, 40¢ 15¢

Sung by Della Fox.

"Ben Bolt," Trilby edition, 40¢ 15¢

"Pickaninny Jubilee," Robert Elm, 40¢ 15¢

"Apple Blossoms," Gustave Kleiser, 40¢ 15¢

Etc., Etc., Etc.

You can always save money buying Music and Books here. Postage extra.

Most Fashionable Millinery at Lowest Prices.

DEATHS.

CRAWFORD—Friday, March 22, 1895, Mrs. Ellen Craven, nee Humphrey, beloved wife of John F. Craven and mother of Hanna Craven, aged 55 years.

Her funeral will take place from the family residence, 810 West street, Monday morning, March 23, at 9:30 a. m., at St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

Kansas City (Mo.) papers please copy.

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Anyone who finds any difficulty in obtaining the paper anywhere at these prices will confer a favor on the managers by notifying them at once. Drop a postal card to the Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.

A SHAMEFUL RECORD.
The adjournment of the Missouri Legislature last night without having enacted any of the measures demanded by the masses of the people closes a record which for utter failure to accomplish the purposes of its existence has rarely been equaled in the history of this State.

With a supposedly Democratic Senate under the domination and control of corporate influences; with a Republican House ignorant of legislative procedure, controlled by a boss, and utterly dead to popular appeals, the interests of the State have been recklessly neglected and the confidence of the voters shamefully betrayed.

From first to last the opposing houses have worked solely for party advantage, losing sight of the fact that no political organization can hope to maintain or secure supremacy by refusing to do that which the great body of the people demand. From the opening until the closing day of this session the public has been lost sight of in efforts to make political capital and campaign material at any cost, when even demagogues suggested a prompt compliance with the will of the people as constituting the surest and straightest road to party victory.

Many explanations have been made of the result of the last election in this State. But one of the best is the fact, again exemplified, that the Democratic Senate has for twenty years unflinchingly blocked all legislation looking to the control or restriction of corporation power. The voters have now had a chance to learn that Republican Senators are equally subject to this influence, and that the fault lies with the character of the persons for whom nominations are secured, and not with the principles or purposes of either political party.

The record of this Legislature should teach the people that the way to secure needed laws hereafter is not through a change of parties so much as in a change of men. The State of Missouri must be represented in the next General Assembly by Democrats and Republicans of unimpeachable honesty and courage, of known sympathy with the people, and of lifelong adherence to the principle that popular demands are the highest sources of republican government. There must never be such another record as that just closed by the present Legislature.

This Assembly was confronted at the outset, first, by the necessity of reducing costs in criminal cases, which have reached the enormous sum of half a million dollars a year, while at the same time the administration of justice has been retarded and the criminal courts brought into disrepute by reason of the laws favoring the criminal. What did the Assembly do about it? Talked and talked, and nothing more.

The people were almost unanimous in their demand for the enactment of a Fellow-Servant law that would put a stop to the irresponsibility of corporations for injuries sustained by their workmen in the discharge of duty. What did the Assembly do about it? Obeyed the lobby abjectly.

The cities appealed for the passage of a law regulating telephone charges in this State, and a measure was proposed which would have saved to the people at least \$300,000 a year. What did the Assembly do about it? Nothing.

The continuance of the school text-book commission, which has stood between the people and the Book Trust and saved nearly half a million dollars to the households of this State, besides establishing a uniform system that was of incalculable benefit, was an absolute necessity that cried aloud to the Legislature for action. What did the Assembly do about it? Allowed the lobby to kill it.

The people of the cities asked for a law compelling street railroad companies to provide cars with fenders, and another law requiring all dangerous wires to be placed underground, in order that the dreadful loss of life by existing conditions might be stopped. What did the Assembly do about it? Nothing.

Purity of elections and the safeguard of the ballot was the very shibboleth of good men of all parties everywhere in this State, and a plea went up from all directions for the enactment of laws to prevent fraud and secure to voters a free

ballot and a fair count. What did the Assembly do about it? Thwarted the people's hopes as the last act of an expiring session.

In short, the Legislature did nothing that was reasonably expected of it. Not one law of general interest or importance can be named that has come from its hands. On the contrary, it defeated or ignored every proposition demanded by the people and frittered away its time in the passage of local bills which would better have remained out of the session acts.

Party advantage cannot be secured by such means, and there will be a long voters' black list at the next general election in this State.

FIND A COMPROMISE.
The strict enforcement of the Sunday laws would probably compel the adoption of a reasonable mode of living among the opposing forces that are forever wrangling about them.

The present Sunday laws are a constant cause of irritation and a nucleus of law-breaking elements and influences. They cannot be enforced. Juries refuse to convict. The partial enforcement of the laws is regarded as unjust and the complete enforcement of them would bring about conditions so irreconcilable with modern needs and habits that it is ridiculous to expect it. But vain attempts to enforce the laws bring contempt upon all laws and keep alive combinations to prevent it which serve as a bulwark for the law-breaking and court-corrupting forces of the community.

Experience proves that the Sunday laws as they now stand are wholly at variance with the spirit of the times and the will of the majority of the people. It is the part of wisdom to seek a reasonable compromise that will secure the rights of all, the interests of morality and remove the irritation of periodic attempts to enforce unenforceable laws.

The present situation is intolerable. One part of the community is continually waging a vain warfare on another to the great damage of the interests and the comfort of all. A peaceful and satisfactory mode of living must be found. Let the Sunday closing and the anti-Sunday closing people come together in a sensible agreement.

THE HARP OF HOMER.
In his discovery of the proper method of reading the Homeric poems, a synopsis of which was given in last Sunday's Post-Dispatch, William Vincent Byars has made a contribution to classical scholarship of the greatest interest and importance.

Briefly stated, Mr. Byars' discovery is that the Homeric poems are based on rhyming and assonant staves or runes. He has discovered the lost quantity of Greek verse as distinct from accent. This quantity is the measure of the voice when raised to a chanting pitch and governs the verse. It resolves Homer's poetry into bardic or runic rhymes so melodious and so strikingly beautiful in their simplicity as to bring them within the grasp and appreciation of the simplest minds.

Mr. Byars finds that under his simple rule not alone Homer's poems, but all Greek and Latin poetry may be set to music and sung and memorized by children in the kindergartens. In its simplest form the rule necessary to find the rhymes is to pronounce every letter as in Italian and to give stress to the final syllable of every word as in "alone," "unknown," and similar examples.

This discovery is not that of a grammarian, but of a poet. Mr. Byars turned his back on the stilted and artificial prosody of pedantic scholarship and let his musical ear, his poetic insight and intelligence lead him back to the simple genius of primitive poetry. He has found the sympathetic bond, the kinship existing between the great bards of the Greek and Latin races and those of all other Aryan races. He has discovered the charm of Homeric poetry for the ancient Greeks and explained how it was that the poems of Homer were caught from the lips of the singer and handed down from generation to generation as the ballads of primitive Greece.

The effect of this discovery cannot fail to be far-reaching. It will restore the natural pronunciation and accentuation of Greek and Latin. It will popularize the poetry of the ancients and turn a storehouse of dry-as-dust pedantry into a garden of melodious verse in which all lovers of poetry may revel as we do now in the music of Tennyson and Burns. Educational methods and the study of ancient literature will probably be revolutionized by it.

"THE DETROIT PLAN."
The philanthropic movement inaugurated in Detroit last year, whereby the unemployed and deserving poor were given means of support by being allowed to raise vegetables on vacant city lots—the seed, the harrowing and plowing being supplied without cost to the poor—has now reached the stage of experiment and is now deemed to be practicable in every particular.

The enterprise commends itself for the reason that it gives work to the unemployed without the stigma of pauperism; because it enables the destitute to do something for themselves and thus largely relieve the strain upon public generosity; because it gives land owners a chance to help the deserving poor substantially without incurring any outlay in cash; and because it teaches the poor of the great cities that there is health and self-help in cultivating the soil, and eventually will turn back to the country that tide of population which has for thirty years been tending away from farms and towards the cities.

The success of the Detroit plan is largely due to the energy and public spirit of Capt. Cornelius Gardner of the 19th Infantry, United States Army, now stationed at Fort Wayne, inside the city limits of Detroit. His large experience with army gardens and in the handling of the philanthropic movement in charge, and he carried it to a successful issue,

in spite of a severe drouth and other discouragements.

In response to a request from the Sunday Post-Dispatch Capt. Gardner has written a letter detailing his experiences with the Detroit plan, and making suggestions respecting its adoption in St. Louis. That letter appears in to-day's Post-Dispatch and will be found of keen practical interest.

Meanwhile Mayor Walbridge has given audience to a number of citizens desirous of establishing the plan here, and the Mayor has not only approved of it, but has offered the use of two vacant city lots owned by him to help along the good work.

It is a movement that should appeal strongly to all who are philanthropically inclined. It has the great merit that it bestows charity without lowering the self-respect of those who benefit by it. It is the most reasonable and most practical application of the doctrine of self-help. It blesses him that gives and him that receives, and it will surely find advocates and supporters in St. Louis who will make it a success here as it has been in Detroit and as it promises to be in New York.

THE NEW WOMAN'S BIBLE.
There really seems to be no limit to the vaulting ambition of the New Woman. In parliament assembled, as the readers of the Post-Dispatch learned last week, she proposes to pass a substitute for the word of God as received from the inspired writers of old.

The New Woman has concluded that the Creator was old-fogy in his notions and did not know what he was about when he made woman. Although centuries have passed since the thing was done, she proposes to change the proceedings to accord with the modern conception of the dignity, power and glory of the female human being. She regards the making of woman from a rib of man as a foolish and unnecessary way of doing the job. Although pleased with the recognition of the superior desire of woman for knowledge, contained in the story of the fall, she does not altogether like the story or the consequences of sin, and intends to make a change for the better—something that man has long ardently desired to do, but has been unable to accomplish.

Poor, weak man is appalled at the restless activity of the New Woman. The best he has attempted in the way of changing the Bible is to retranslate and find new interpretations for old words. He will await with breathless interest the amendment of Bible history and the modernizing of the Gospels and the teachings of the Apostles, particularly those of St. Paul.

But why bother with the task of amending the old Bible? If it can be amended, it can be abolished. Let us have a new revelation from the inspired women of the nineteenth century. A New Woman's Bible would be a desirable foundation for the new heaven and new earth which the New Woman is to establish. Why not begin with the proposition that the Creator of the universe is a woman?

Really this plan of revising the creation shows how little has heretofore been known about woman. If, for instance, the man who said that women have no humor had heard of this scheme he never would have said it.

NECESSITIES FOR STREET CARS.
It is generally recognized that next to effective fenders the regulation of the speed of cars and proper brakes which enable the motorman or gripman to stop the car promptly are of the greatest importance in preventing street car accidents. Upon the brake power largely depends the speed permissible within the limits of safety.

The powerful levers used in gripaurs make the question of an improved brake less important in their case than in the case of the electric motor cars where cranks must be used. The great possible and actual speed of the electric cars still further increases the importance of the brake power. Most of the accidents that occur are caused by the electric motor cars.

When the question of protecting life was under consideration by the Council Railroad Committee the street railway managers were asked why they did not apply air brakes to electric cars. They answered that experiment had shown that these brakes were unreliable because frequent stoppages exhaust the supply of air.

A writer in the Scientific American suggests an easy way out of this difficulty. The cars are supplied with abundant electrical power. Why not use it for braking purposes? The motor could be reversed and the brake applied with tremendous force with one turn of the motor bar if a simple device were invented to accomplish the object.

The regulation of speed is a proper subject of legislation. The speed is excessive on many electric roads in this city. It will have to be reduced and the extent of reduction will depend upon the enterprise of the companies in supplying improved appliances to protect life. Effective fenders and brakes are necessities for safety under a high rate of speed.

England's policy in Venezuela seems to be one of conquest under the guise of rectification of boundary. This is one of her favorite modes of procedure. A question is raised with some war, or savage nation touching frontier lines, and as might is right in diplomacy, the dispute is always ended by a backdown of the helpless power. It will be remembered that the Afghan war—called "the most wicked war ever waged by England"—was precipitated by a trick of this kind. Lord Beaconsfield insisted upon a "scientific frontier," whatever that may be, and got it at the cost of a large quantity of blood and treasure. There does not seem to be any bottom to this Venezuelan claim, which will no doubt be made good unless the United States Government puts a stop to the game.

In recognition of the fact that followers of Mr. Henry George have become numerous and influential in St. Louis

and vicinity, and that a discussion of his economic doctrines is both informing and interesting, the conductors of the Sunday Post-Dispatch have decided to devote one column of space each week to the uses of the St. Louis Single Tax League, in which the representatives of that body may present and advocate their views. And while the editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch assumes no responsibility for the facts or statements made in the Single Tax column, he is nevertheless of the opinion that a careful reading of it will be fruitful in many ways to all intelligent citizens.

The report that Japan will not claim a cash indemnity from China but will take a bond issue instead is probable on its face. The Japanese have been studying Western politics and finance for thirty years, and the history of the financial transactions following the Franco-Prussian war has not been read in vain. The gold indemnity paid to Germany in 1872 disturbed the whole commercial world and contributed not a little to the agricultural depression from which Germany has been suffering for the past decade. If Japan shrewdly avoids the pit into which the victors of 1870 fell she will deserve to be called the Yankee nation of the East.

The favorable action of the House of Delegates on the belt line franchise of the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal Co. indicates that the responsibility for protecting the city from this grab will rest with the Council. In the matter of making the belt line franchise valid the city has the Bridge and Terminal monopoly at its mercy. The bill as the House has accepted it is an outrage. It gives a corporation which has oppressed the city and evaded all of its obligations a privilege of enormous value. The people of St. Louis look to the Council to see that their rights are protected against further aggression on the part of the ally of the Eads Bridge.

Mr. Charles Kunkel contributes generously to the movement for the popularization of good music by giving five free popular concerts in the High School Auditorium. The first concert was given on the evening of March 19 and was a thorough success. Others will follow on April 2, 16 and 30, and May 14. The programmes will be composed of offerings from the best local vocal and instrumental artists. Although these concerts are for the special benefit of public school teachers, they are open to the general public. Tickets for them may be obtained free of charge at the Public Library.

It Recorder Higgins' statement that he has not withheld the registration books from the Board of Revisors be true, a great deal of dust has been raised by the Republicans over nothing. But if, on the other hand, he has refused to let on the board have the books on a mere technicality, he has clearly violated the law. Members of the board are as much entitled to see all the evidences of registration as Recorder Higgins himself and to keep them from seeing any part of them is to interfere with the performance of their duty under the law.

The State Legislature paid no attention to Gov. Stone's appeal for the enactment of an Election Reform bill and a Fellow-Servant bill, but adjourned amid confusion that was an appropriate ending to a fruitless session. The Governor would be justified in calling them together again in extra session to do the work in the people's interest which they have so grossly neglected.

The death of an ex-Congressman is a great saving to the Government. If he dies while he is in Congress, he is very expensive. The billion Congress spent \$100,000 for eulogies and the Congress just adjourned appropriated \$30,000 for this absurd and useless purpose.

When the name of a citizen like Rufus J. Lackland, President of the Boatman's Bank, who has lived in the same house for thirty-six years, is stricken from the registration lists there is reason to suspect the importation of revisors from Central Africa.

Castillo and Sagasta have a clinch on the Spanish premiership. When Sagasta goes out Castillo goes in, and when Castillo goes out Sagasta goes in. There will be great confusion in Spain when one of these distinguished statesmen passes away.

The commander of the Conde de Venadito would better change his story about thinking the Alliance flew the British flag when he makes his final explanation. John Bull is very irascible and unreasonable with weak nations.

It is to be hoped that the Russian white wolf-hound will not be adopted as the companion of promenading ladies until smoke abatement is complete. His fair owner would have to paint him every day.

If the President and Secretary Carlisle should happen to pull off Secretary Gresham's coat tail in holding him back from the British throat, what a fine presidential banner it would make!

The merchants of this city may not dare to open their mouths against the insurance trust, but they can cast ballots for legislative candidates who will vote to throttle it.

There is danger that the report of the Ziegenhain Commission will become ancient history before it is written.

There is a chance of a good many teeth being shown in the mouth of the Orinoco.

All the election reform Boss Filley wants is the slogan on a campaign banner.

She Has Tried and "Done" It.
From the Monroe County Appeal.

Chicago and St. Louis are engaged in a commercial war. After twenty years of sleep, St. Louis, the "city by the great river," as Joaquin Miller called it, has begun to rub her eyes and look around. There is no telling what she may do to the city.

MAN OF MARK.

Payne Whitney, son of ex-Secretary Whitney, is captain of Yale's freshman crew. Roy, Jr. Edward McGinnis has taken a ten years' lease on a cottage in Fifteenth avenue, Bath Beach, Brooklyn.

Mr. Purvis de Chavannes, the distinguished French artist, is to receive \$50,000 for decorating one room in the Boston public library.

Aubrey Beardsley, it is said, has written a play in which the characters are to assume, as far as possible, the forms and features of his drawings.

The latest picture of Henry Irving represents him in the gown and mortarboard of a doctor of letters, an honorary degree recently conferred upon him by the University of Dublin.

Senator Crouse and Representative Rites of Philadelphia, are conspicuous in the Pennsylvania Legislature for refusing to accept free passes and paying their fare on the railroads.

Congressman Fielder of New Jersey has generously handed over \$3,000, being the salary of the unemployed tenant to the widow of the man whose death had made an opening for him in Congress.

Sir Benjamin Richardson, a noted English physician, thinks that the normal period of human life is about 110 years, and that seven out of ten average people ought to live that long if they took proper care of themselves.

Edmund Clarence Steadman, Gotham's banker poet, when he heard that Bishop Potter was advocating the founding of a Westminster Abbey in this country, sent word to him that he should be most happy to kill off the first ten poets for the poets' corner.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Miss Olga Netherole is a shrewd business woman. May Tohe is superstitious and invariably has a black cat in the green room with her. Julia Mariow is not to be Julia Mariow next season, she is going to be Mrs. Taber on the stage, just as she is in private life.

Mrs. Huntley, who died in London a couple of weeks ago, was the mother of Miss Barbara and George Huntley, of the Kendalls' company, and was well known as an actress of sensational roles.

The woman who probably receives the largest salary of any of her sex in Chicago in a business capacity is Miss Lydia W. Ragatz, ardently desired to do, but has been unable to accomplish.

A Mrs. Weston has been sentenced in London to two months' imprisonment with hard labor for cruelty to animals. She was an omnibus proprietor, and was convicted of cruelly overworking her horses.

Miss Sybil Carter, who has been laboring in the East under the auspices of the Indian Industries League, is a Southern woman of gentle birth and breeding and has passed several years in study among the red men. She has inaugurated lace-making in a Western mission.

JOKELETS.

The wages of sin are never affected by the tariff or hard times.—Washington Post.

Fortunate is the woman with an eye to matrimony who has a young looking mother.—Boston Transcript.

Aunt Rose—"Well, Juanito, what would you like to be when you are grown up?" Juanito (whose parents are very strict)—"I'd like to be an orphan."—El Dia.

Absent-minded Professor (who has been snowed by naughty boys on the hillside)—"I must send a communication to the Academy regarding the phenomenally large snow flakes this winter."—Fillegue Blat.

"Two or three of the people in the cast are sick, and the understudies will have to go on for several days." "That's all right; just advertise that a prize is offered to the lady wearing the largest hat."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Farvencus Hostess (to stable boy, attired as waiter for the occasion of a dinner party)—"James, why do you not fill Mr. De Glutton's glass?" "Lor, ma'am, what's the use? He empties it as fast as I fill it."—Tid-Bits.

Easily the First.
From the Missouri Populist (Springfield).

Of all the newspapers in America to-day the St. Louis Post-Dispatch easily takes first rank. Not so much for the elegance and beauty of its typography and illustrations, which are unequalled, but for its sturdy honesty and attachment to the standard which declares "that a newspaper shall give, with fair and impartial record, a statement as near the fact as can be obtained." During the Brooklyn strike the Dispatch was the only one of the great dailies that gave uncolored accounts of the trouble, and above all, the only paper that gave Judge Gaynor's decision in full. While other papers were clamoring for the soldiers to murder every striker they could find, the Dispatch spoke out honestly and fearlessly in behalf of the men who were only asking for that which the law gave them. To the 4,000 readers of the Populist we would say when you want to buy a daily, buy the one which has shown itself your friend—the Post-Dispatch.

The Faithful to Filley.

Writes for the Post-Dispatch.
Great Filley! thou who plums can give! By thee we die, by thee we live.

Thy power doth us much amaze! We hither we loudly sound thy praise.

We've heard thy famous tariff speech—So much beyond our mental reach.

Such flights belong to those who soar From places on the Senate floor.

Without thy plume no law can be, Though for it rise an angel's plea.

No plume's too small for thy large soul! No grist goes by without its toll.

Great Filley! look upon our needs; Reveal us as we really are.

We with us ever; see us through. We hail thee Boss! Cuckoo! cuckoo!

Dignity Without Jingoism.

From the Chicago Record.
Those who have fancied that the Gresham policy lacked ginger are invited to observe the aroused Secretary as he removes his coat, rolls up his shirt sleeves and desires to know whether any one is looking for trouble.

Business Depression.

The business depression of the past two years has not only caused thousands of failures, but has also seriously crippled many of the oldest concerns of the country. Much of this could have been averted had most business men been as enterprising and far-sighted as some of their neighbors and competitors, who, instead of laying down at the first shock, boldly set out to keep in touch with their customers and

THE PASSING SHOW.

There were two very remarkable funerals in St. Louis last week. One of them received a passing notice in the press, but the other went by without mention.

The first was that of a woman belonging to the Salvation Army. She had not, I judge, been a very beautiful woman. She was never known in high society circles or even in the religious gatherings which punctuate church services in St. Louis.

But they knew her in the slums. She had sung to the outcasts, prayed with the fallen, ministered to the sick and helped the unfortunate.

Then she paid the penalty of exposure, and a long illness terminated in her death.

And the Salvation Army gave her such a funeral as this city never witnessed before. The service was neither gruesome nor glib.

On the contrary, it was full of religious feeling. The mourners, the pallbearers and the assembled army adorned themselves with bits of white ribbon in token of joy. They were glad that the sorrows, the sickness and the disappointments of life were over for their dead comrade; glad that she had fought a good fight and kept the faith; glad that she had entered at once upon a peaceful, happy and eternal life.

So, from that point of view, it was a funeral characterized by the most impressive services.

The other funeral was that of a child. There was no funeral, no clergyman, no priest. But when the relatives and friends and neighbors had all gathered around the little casket, and looked their last upon the sweet face that lay there so still and calm in the hush of death, ex-Mayor Joseph Brown arose and talked to the people about the land of spirits; told them of the beauties and happiness of the immediate transition from this life to a world where all is peace and joy and sunshine.

It was purely a spiritualistic service, permeated with hope and gladness and surcease of sorrow.

And when one comes to think about it, this grand march of ours to the grave must carry with it some heart-beat of hope that beyond the gateway there is something else that is higher and holier than anything this little life could give. That somewhere the millions who have died, the millions who are dying and the millions yet to live live again and be free from the trials and troubles that beset this short period of existence on this earth.

If this is not true, if ingratitude is all that can be offered to transitory humanity, if there is no God and no heaven and no future life and nowhere a chance to realize the possibilities that beat within us like imprisoned birds, then is the very sunshine a mockery and the flowers of springtime a thorn thrust at us from the darkness.

Maybe that little baby and that brave woman of the Salvation Army are merely going back into the earth forever, but my intelligence and common sense seem to tell me that somewhere and at some time they will live again and be forever at peace.

JOKELETS.

The newspapers, curiously enough, have made a great to-do over the fact that Miss Butler, a Boston heiress, has married a printer, and that the couple will go abroad for the summer.

Well, what of it? Wasn't the printer good enough for the heiress, or wasn't the heiress good enough for the printer?

There used to be a couplet going the rounds in my boyhood days which said:

Only a printer is such the same thing As only a lion, or only a king.

But I am told that since the invention of typesetting machines there are no longer any printers and that this mysterious craft has been transformed into machinists and typewriters.

But why there should be any serious objection to an heiress wedding a printer and an skillful machinist, is very clear. On the contrary it is my old-fashioned opinion that as between Miss Butler and Miss Anna Gould the American people ought to vote solidly for Miss Butler. She, at least, had the good sense to die to the side of an American craft, and if the Boston printer doesn't make her the happiest woman in this country there ought to be a committee of citizens appointed to throw him overboard into the tea-stained waters of Boston Harbor.

The Democratic ticket for the spring election has already become "a thing of shreds and patches." The wealthy citizens who were honored with nominations have treated their public duties with contempt, and drawn off with mutterings against politics.

That strikes me as a very curious situation in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

If citizens having large property interests are not concerned with the government of the municipality in which they live, and consider it a trifle disgraceful to be asked by their fellow-citizens to serve them in securing the honest conduct of public affairs, then they ought not to complain if the "pull" and the "push" shall seize upon the offices, bankrupt the Treasury, increase taxation and levy tribute upon every interest which crosses their pathway.

The thing that saves the municipal governments in this country is the fact that there is honor even among the "pull" and the "push." There are limits beyond which they consider it disgraceful to go.

In other words, the poor not only pay the taxes, but likewise serve the public to the best of their ability. It is the dishonest politician and the selfish, indifferent rich man who cause nearly all the trouble.

The appointment of Congressman Springer of Illinois and Congressman Kilgore of Texas to be judges of the United States District Courts for the Indian Territory strikes me as being singularly anomalous.

I know that the Indian Territory is full of able, faithful and courageous lawyers who went there as pioneers and have hewn out a civilization which may well astonish the world. Some of them were applicants for the new judgeships, and I doubt not were equally as well qualified as Congressmen Springer and Kilgore.

Moreover, hidden away in the platform of the last National Democratic Convention is a plank declaring in favor of home rule for the territories, and if there is a bit of ground in this country more in need of it

than that lying between Texas and the Kansas border, it is yet to be discovered. I have no personal objection to Congressman Springer and Kilgore. They are undoubtedly able and honest men, but what right have they to preside over the courts of the Indian Territory any more than they would have in Honolulu?

The Monroe doctrine might well be expanded so as to cover a goodly portion of our own infernal affairs.

The Sabbatarian should not be discouraged by the threats of the ungenerous to stop the street cars and the milkman and the Sunday newspaper. No court in this twentieth century of ours will hesitate for a moment as to the difference between these evocations and selling liquor on Sunday.

The question of what constitutes "works of necessity," within the meaning of the law, has been determined with a degree of positiveness which admits of no doubt. Public sentiment—right or wrong, good or bad—establishes certain boundaries and conditions within which all must remain in recognition of mutual rights. The line has not been extended or changed because a few have dared to step beyond it and undertake to widen its limit. It is still there, clear and distinct as the day when the survivors put their identifying marks upon it.

But I still wish the "Sabbath Association" would change



THIS MORRIS CHAIR, \$10.00.
We unloaded 50 on Thursday, 30 were sold Friday and Saturday. Come Early Monday Morning if You Want One.

Path of the Whirlwind AT COMSTOCK'S!

VISITORS of a week past would not know our Big Third Bargain Floor now—really they wouldn't! It's Changed—changed rapidly and positively. It's a remarkable rejuvenation. There are yet \$40,000 Worth of Bargains, but with few exceptions they are

NEW BARGAINS!!

There are no bigger bargains than there were before, but the situation proves to any reasonable person that our purpose in inaugurating this Great Sale was to

MAKE MORE ROOM!!

The big gaps have been filled in. The line is beautiful and complete.

Friends! St. Louisans! Countrymen! Read these Prices, Reflect, then hurry down here and buy!

Parlor Divans

\$20.00 Divans for.....	\$3.00
\$25.00 Divans for.....	\$3.50
\$30.00 Divans for.....	\$4.00
\$35.00 Divans for.....	\$4.50
\$40.00 Divans for.....	\$5.00
\$45.00 Divans for.....	\$5.50
\$50.00 Divans for.....	\$6.00
\$55.00 Divans for.....	\$6.50
\$60.00 Divans for.....	\$7.00
\$65.00 Divans for.....	\$7.50
\$70.00 Divans for.....	\$8.00
\$75.00 Divans for.....	\$8.50
\$80.00 Divans for.....	\$9.00
\$85.00 Divans for.....	\$9.50
\$90.00 Divans for.....	\$10.00
\$95.00 Divans for.....	\$10.50
\$100.00 Divans for.....	\$11.00

In Mahogany, Birch, Etc.

Parlor Reception Chairs.

\$5.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$4.50
\$6.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$5.00
\$7.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$5.50
\$8.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$6.00
\$9.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$6.50
\$10.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$7.00
\$11.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$7.50
\$12.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$8.00
\$13.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$8.50
\$14.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$9.00
\$15.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$9.50
\$16.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$10.00
\$17.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$10.50
\$18.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$11.00
\$19.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$11.50
\$20.00 Reception Chairs for.....	\$12.00

In Maple, Birch, Mahogany and Gold.

House Desks.

\$12.00 Desks for.....	\$5.50
\$13.00 Desks for.....	\$6.00
\$14.00 Desks for.....	\$6.50
\$15.00 Desks for.....	\$7.00
\$16.00 Desks for.....	\$7.50
\$17.00 Desks for.....	\$8.00
\$18.00 Desks for.....	\$8.50
\$19.00 Desks for.....	\$9.00
\$20.00 Desks for.....	\$9.50
\$21.00 Desks for.....	\$10.00
\$22.00 Desks for.....	\$10.50
\$23.00 Desks for.....	\$11.00
\$24.00 Desks for.....	\$11.50
\$25.00 Desks for.....	\$12.00
\$26.00 Desks for.....	\$12.50
\$27.00 Desks for.....	\$13.00
\$28.00 Desks for.....	\$13.50
\$29.00 Desks for.....	\$14.00
\$30.00 Desks for.....	\$14.50

In All Leading Woods.

Chamber Suites.

\$18.00 Suites for.....	\$12.00
\$20.00 Suites for.....	\$13.00
\$22.00 Suites for.....	\$14.00
\$24.00 Suites for.....	\$15.00
\$26.00 Suites for.....	\$16.00
\$28.00 Suites for.....	\$17.00
\$30.00 Suites for.....	\$18.00
\$32.00 Suites for.....	\$19.00
\$34.00 Suites for.....	\$20.00
\$36.00 Suites for.....	\$21.00
\$38.00 Suites for.....	\$22.00
\$40.00 Suites for.....	\$23.00
\$42.00 Suites for.....	\$24.00
\$44.00 Suites for.....	\$25.00
\$46.00 Suites for.....	\$26.00
\$48.00 Suites for.....	\$27.00
\$50.00 Suites for.....	\$28.00
\$52.00 Suites for.....	\$29.00
\$54.00 Suites for.....	\$30.00
\$56.00 Suites for.....	\$31.00
\$58.00 Suites for.....	\$32.00
\$60.00 Suites for.....	\$33.00

In Oak, Maple, Birch and Walnut

Parlor Suites.

\$30.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$19.00
\$32.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$20.00
\$34.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$21.00
\$36.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$22.00
\$38.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$23.00
\$40.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$24.00
\$42.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$25.00
\$44.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$26.00
\$46.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$27.00
\$48.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$28.00
\$50.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$29.00
\$52.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$30.00
\$54.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$31.00
\$56.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$32.00
\$58.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$33.00
\$60.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$34.00
\$62.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$35.00
\$64.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$36.00
\$66.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$37.00
\$68.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$38.00
\$70.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$39.00
\$72.00 Parlor Suites for.....	\$40.00

In All Woods and Styles.

Book Cases.

\$7.00 Book Cases for.....	\$5.00
\$8.00 Book Cases for.....	\$5.50
\$9.00 Book Cases for.....	\$6.00
\$10.00 Book Cases for.....	\$6.50
\$11.00 Book Cases for.....	\$7.00
\$12.00 Book Cases for.....	\$7.50
\$13.00 Book Cases for.....	\$8.00
\$14.00 Book Cases for.....	\$8.50
\$15.00 Book Cases for.....	\$9.00
\$16.00 Book Cases for.....	\$9.50
\$17.00 Book Cases for.....	\$10.00
\$18.00 Book Cases for.....	\$10.50
\$19.00 Book Cases for.....	\$11.00
\$20.00 Book Cases for.....	\$11.50
\$21.00 Book Cases for.....	\$12.00
\$22.00 Book Cases for.....	\$12.50
\$23.00 Book Cases for.....	\$13.00
\$24.00 Book Cases for.....	\$13.50
\$25.00 Book Cases for.....	\$14.00
\$26.00 Book Cases for.....	\$14.50
\$27.00 Book Cases for.....	\$15.00
\$28.00 Book Cases for.....	\$15.50
\$29.00 Book Cases for.....	\$16.00
\$30.00 Book Cases for.....	\$16.50

Oak and Mahogany.

THEN SEE OUR MAMMOTH BARGAIN DISPLAY OF

Dining-Room Chairs, Arm Chairs, Extension Tables, Parlor Tables, Odd Dressing Cases, Brass Pedestals, Parlor Cabinets, Buffets, Sideboards, Bedroom Tables, Hat Racks, Brass Card Stands, Chiffoniers, China Closets, Library Tables, Folding Beds, Brass and Iron Beds, Rocking Chairs.

Remember---Every Piece is a bargain! This Sale Positively Closes TUESDAY EVENING at 6 O'Clock.

COMSTOCK, — — — Fourth and Locust

LOVE'S PRANKS

PLAY HAVOC.

Monticello, Ill., All Torn Up by Cupid's Artful Tricks.

HAND OF THE LAW INVOKED.

Clandestine Correspondence Results in a Divorce Suit, \$100,000 Damage Sued and Even Worse.

Monticello, Ill., the staid little village eight miles west of Alton, for fifty-six years the seat of a famous female seminary, is the scene of a red-hot sensation that reaches over to Upper Alton and the town proper and has furnished food for gossip the county over for weeks past. The story is one of school time love and

A. N. Haskell, principal of the seminary—moreover a Benedict and not a lover, albeit a prospective defendant in divorce proceedings. Another leading character is Arthur Turner, son of the Postmaster at Upper Alton. The students of Monticello Seminary are like strophes and anistrophes in a Greek tragedy, supplying the motives for the main action. The way all this came about is as follows: For a long time back the young men of Wyman's Institute have varied the routine of school life for themselves and the young ladies of Monticello Seminary by a correspondence that in its method of accomplishment was as unique as it was bold. Louis Roberts, the man of many troubles, was the go-between. The young men issued a college paper that in deference to the military character of the institution is dubbed the Bugler. There was great demand for the Bugler at Monticello Seminary. Roberts never had any return copies, and for reasons not to be made plain, into every copy sent to Roberts for distribution among the seminary ladies there was neatly folded a tender missive that by schoolgirling and incidentally increasing his sales thereby. But the course of true love could not run smooth forever and one dark day the wrong paper fell into Mrs. Haskell's hands with dire results for Roberts and her. The incident further commerce at Roberts' meant expulsion almost to be seen loitering about the caboose store. All this was hard lines on Roberts, who had given the girls

the burn. At least Mrs. Haskell thinks so. Though both institutions were boiling over with suppressed emotion of various kinds, the matter was kept from the public until Mrs. Roberts filed her suit for divorce. Roberts began to think that he was getting the worst of the deal and followed up by instituting suit for \$100,000 damages against Mrs. Haskell. He thinks he is entitled to this much money for the loss of his trade, his wife's affections and the pleasure he once enjoyed while catering to the romantic whims of his customers. He is now trying to raise money to deposit security for costs. If he cannot get the necessary funds he will ask leave to sue as a poor person. The legal proceedings will begin next Wednesday at Edwardsville. John Roberts said yesterday that only one of the girls had settled her account. She sent \$5 by a servant at the seminary, and he alleges that when discovered by Mrs. Haskell the domestic was discharged. Mrs. Haskell herself, a pleasant spoken lady of middle age, was seen yesterday. She said she did not see where the matter interested the public. She laughed at the idea of Roberts' suit. Madison County is likely to enjoy some very spicy legal proceedings in the near future, if all the threats now bandied between the two parties are carried out. Meanwhile there is a painful silence between the young people at Monticello and Upper Alton for so long, as surely "Love will find a way."

THE SABBATH CRUSADE.

Carl Ungar Will Not Tell Whom He Represents.

The Sabbath Association is determined to continue its crusade against violators of the Sunday law. President Weirlein was asked what the programme would be this Sunday, and he said: "Our committee will be out, but just what we propose doing of course we do not care to say. Of one thing you may rest assured, we are not relaxing our crusade a particle and are offering no compromise. We demand that the law shall be obeyed. If that is done there will be no trouble, if not we expect to prosecute, and once proceedings are begun, they will be carried through. The movement will not be a short-lived, spasmodic effort, but a firm, steadfast crusade for the enforcement of the law." Corresponding Secretary Stokes was asked what plans had been made for to-day and said: "We shall continue on the same lines as we have been pursuing. There is no spirit of persecution in this matter. I should be very glad if all would obey the law of Sabbath and we need not have to prosecute anybody, but if they do not obey we shall surely prosecute them." Attorney Frank Hopkins said: "We have plenty of developments next week. We are giving up the fight." Considerable speculation has been indulged in as to the purpose of the "Sabbath Association's" crusade. A reporter called at his office and asked a few questions, but the wily Carl refused to answer them. "What do you purpose doing to-morrow, Mr. Ungar?" "I shall be out on horseback, looking around a little and in the evening I shall be running without going out on horseback." "Can't you see that the street cars are running without going out on horseback?" "Oh, well, that is all talk about my prosecuting the street car companies. I don't want to do anything to provoke sentiment against us." "You state, Mr. Ungar, that you are employed by prominent citizens. Who are they?" "I will not state their names." "Do you represent anybody but Carl Ungar in this matter?"

"Yes, I do," and here he took from his pocket a paper, and read: "We, the undersigned, citizens of St. Louis, do hereby appoint Carl Ungar attorney to represent our cause," etc. This, he said, was signed by several prominent citizens, but he would not give their names. Are your clients ashamed to have their names appear in connection with an affair of this kind? "No, but it might hurt them in their business." "Isn't it a fact, Mr. Ungar, that you wrote out that petition yourself and then went around and solicited people to sign it?" "No, I made that out after I was employed." "Did you not solicit this employment for the purpose of a little notoriety?" "No, the parties came to me first." "Isn't it a fact that you have only been admitted to bar a few weeks?" "That has nothing to do with it; my clients evidently have confidence in me." "Well, I just happened to come in here in the nick of time and told these people a few things they did not know." "So you did not solicit the cases?" "No, I did not say that. I am just starting in here, and I thought the cases would give me prominence and I would be well paid." "By whom?" "By the law." "Ungar then pleaded pressing business and begged to be excused from answering any more questions. That he will proceed cautiously, there is no doubt. His arrest of John Scullin for permitting workmen to repair the tracks on Grand avenue nearly got both him and Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson into trouble. Mr. Johnson's estimate of Ungar is not flattering, and if he gets any more warrants from the Four Courts he will be very sure of his ground. Meanwhile his erratic movements are not occasioning any alarm among the officers of the Sabbath Association.

MONEY IN THE STOVE.

Why a Cincinnati Man Wants the Remains of \$885 Redeemed. CINCINNATI, March 24.—Benjamin Miller, a mechanic asked the Sub-Treasury to-day to redeem the remains of \$885. For years he had been putting his savings in a building association. In anticipation of payment on his home to-day he drew his money yesterday, receiving \$885 in notes and this in gold. He was horrified on returning home to find his wife had built a fire in the stove. The gold was found well done, like copper coins found in Pompeii, but the paper money being in a tight roll, looked like a lump of charcoal. It was pressed, however, and the inside ends of the bills were deemed at face value by way of amends sent to Washington.

CARL BROWNE'S RESOLVE.

He Will Marry Any Woman Who Will Become His on the Capitol Steps. Special to the Post-Dispatch. ST. LOUIS, O., March 24.—Carl Browne declares his present intention to marry on May 1, providing some lone female will consent to become his on the steps of the Capitol. He is not particular as to the woman, but is firm as to the place.

SENTENCED TO JOLIET.

Annie Kahn, Given a New Trial, at Once Pleads Guilty.

Judge Wilderman granted Mrs. Annie Kahn a new trial at Belleville yesterday afternoon. She immediately pleaded guilty to murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Joliet penitentiary. The new trial was granted because one of the jurors was incompetent, having expressed an opinion before the trial. He was shown to have said that he would hold out for a death sentence if he should be taken on the jury. Mrs. Kahn was defended at the first trial by Attorney Isaac Threlkeld. William Winkelman advised her yesterday, and secured the new trial. The first trial resulted in conviction and a death sentence. When she entered her plea of guilty, Mrs. Kahn made a short statement, to the effect that she forgave all of her enemies, as well as those who had unjustly accused her and that she was innocent in spite of her plea. Judge Wilderman remarked that he would not impose the extreme penalty of the law as he considered Mrs. Kahn less guilty than her name indicated.

TO SELL OLD CITY HALL.

Another Bill Quietly Passed and Sent to the Mayor.

Among the ordinances passed unobtrusively by the House of Delegates Friday evening was one authorizing the sale of the present City Hall and the adjoining property, occupied by the Bohls Livery Company, for the purpose of raising funds with which to complete the new City Hall. The bill had already passed the Council, and as the sale was recommended by the City Hall Commission, of which Mayor Walbridge is a member, it is probable that he will sign it. At the offering of the City Hall for sale two years ago all the bids were rejected as too low.

Artists' Sketch Club.

A number of local artists have formed a little sketch club. They purpose meeting every two weeks at the various studios and submitting conditions of sale. The first meeting will be held April 1 at the studio of Mr. Paul Conover. The subject will be "Spring." Among those who have signified their intention of joining are Paul Conover, Matt Berthold, Hugo Voland, Ben Berger, Chas. Berthold, Theo. Strang, A. M. Paton, Edward Dominick, C. W. Hoffman, W. L. MacLean and F. D. Healy.

Baker Fat From Why.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The agricultural department at Cornell claims to have made an important discovery which will prove of great economic value to farmers. It is found that winter fat can be increased tenfold by feeding a certain mixture of

POOR-HOUSE INMATES NOT FORGOTTEN.

Several Charitable Persons Donate Spectacles for Them.

Post-Dispatch readers are showing a genuine sympathy for the friendless inmates of the Poor House who are growing blind because the city does not provide spectacles for them. Of all the appropriations made by the Municipal Assembly, not one can be used for the purchase of aids to paupers' eyes. The charitable disposed are not thus hampered, and they have sent many spectacles and eye-glasses to the Post-Dispatch for transmission to the Poor House. Three packages were received yesterday. One, from a nameless person, contained three pairs of spectacles and two eye-glasses. Another from Miss Lina Reinhold of 412 Alton avenue, was filled with eleven pairs of spectacles and one pair of eye-glasses. The third, from a lady of Wells street, contained five pairs of spectacles. All of them will be given to Health Commissioner Homan, who will have them sent to the Poor House. The eyes of the inmates whose vision is defective are being examined and suitable glasses will be given them.

BUST MR. PARKER.

He Must Rebuild His Factory Before Writing the Siegenheim Report.

The members of the Siegenheim Commission have ceased to attempt to set a probable date for the completion of their task. George W. Parker, the chairman, assures the public that the report will not be forthcoming for two or three weeks at least. When he was pernick-voracious that struck for \$4,000 was still missing Mr. Parker said: "Now, I have not had time to write the report. Our factory burned March 3 and I took cold. I have been ill nearly ever since. We are now preparing to rebuild the factory. As the worry over that is off my mind I'll write out that report. I have had the requisite number of witnesses to the report fully two or three weeks before the report will be made." Mr. Parker denied that political considerations have delayed the report.

ALTON'S REVIVAL.

Rev. H. A. Jones of Memphis Is Drawing Great Crowds.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. ALTON, Ill., March 24.—The revival meetings at the C. P. Church conducted by Rev. H. A. Jones of Memphis, Tenn., are attended by crowds that fill every seat each night. The meeting for two weeks has been one of the greatest in point of religious interest and conversions that has been held in that church for twenty years. Mr. Wm. Hudson, an employee of the North Alton Brick-works, was seriously injured this afternoon by a fall from the top of a stack of shovels. Charles Newell, who was shot by John Nixon in Upper Alton some time ago, is in a precarious condition. His poisoning is developing, and his chances for recovery are not very bright. Louis Talbot of Alton and Miss Rena Erhauser of Bethalto were licensed to marry to-day. John Mitchell has sold to John Overath lot 5 in block 15 in Hampton Court, North Alton, for \$500. Col. Willie Brown to-day sold lot 15, Kendall place, Upper Alton, to Elmer Johnson for \$500. The annual class day banquet at Shurtleiff College was held last evening in the Pierson Gymnasium. The Woman's Council yesterday discussed "Realism and Idealism in Art and Literature." Interesting papers were read by Misses L. B. Fisher and H. M. Chittenden. The silver wedding anniversary of their home on Washington street, The Alton Member, were in attendance and were royally entertained.

HOWARD CAVELLE HEARD FROM.

The Matrimonial Fakir Writes a Letter From Monterey.

CROWN POINT, Ind., March 24.—Howard Cavelle, alias Harry C. Kimball, alias Harry C. King, arrested for using the mails to obtain money under false pretenses, has written Artist Hayward here that he is at Monterey, Mex., where he immediately went when he furnished straw rail at Chicago. His scheme was to advertise for women with means to correspond with him. He would propose marriage and borrow money.



EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES

Ladies' Fine Shoes

and Oxford.

PRICES

\$1.50 to \$5.00.

More value and more style than you have ever seen before.

FREE!

One of these elegant Combination Pans Ladies' Misses' Men's or Boys' Shoes, during our spring opening, beginning Monday, March 25th.

G. H. BOEHMER,

613 and 615 Olive Street.

NEAR TO BARR'S.

Three bought of us at 40c for \$1.00.

SPECIAL NOTICE
SPECIAL NOTICE—On and after this day I will
be responsible for any debts contracted by
with, KENNEDY. R. L. KENNEDY.

The Test of Fashion Is: Did You Buy It at Barr's? The Correct Style for '95

(St. Louis), Importers, Jobbers and Retailers. Barr's has long been recognized as Headquarters for Fashion's Latest and Prettiest Conceits. Now we call attention also to Barr's Remarkably Low Prices.

HERE'S A GOOD THING!
No more Shields worn in dresses
EUREKA
Dress Protector and Corset Cover
ADOPTED AT SIGHT
by ladies who desire neat and dainty dressing.



THE EUREKA COMBINED DRESS PROTECTOR AND CORSET COVER has open pockets which hold light shields, which can be easily removed for laundering garment and as easily replaced.

ALWAYS CONVENIENT.
An Absolute Necessity for Shirt Waists and Light Dresses.

Prices 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 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table to spank) bounded into the lap of his mistress and kissed her on the nose. As she hugged him ecstatically he bellowed Justice Stanley cried "Enough!" and he awarded the dog to her.

investigate. 60 cars, corn, 30; oats, 15; hogs, 25,000 head. 'sworn in this evening. 'the good race.



GLOVES.

To introduce the celebrated "Jerome" Kid Gloves to the Ladies of St. Louis, we will sell this quality, to-morrow only, at \$1.38. This glove is first quality French Kid Pique, sewn, four large pearl buttons, all colors, guaranteed in every respect, sold by the largest New York retailers at \$2.00. Try a few pair to-morrow for

\$1.38.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

100 dozen more of those elegant, fine Satin Ties, Ties and Four-in-Hands, sold elsewhere for 75c and \$1. Siegel, Hillman & Co.'s price 39c.
75 dozen Men's English Cheviot Shirts, worth 75c. Our price Monday 49c.
50 dozen Men's Cashmere Shirts and Drawers, in camel's hair, natural gray—just the garment for now—real value \$1.25; Siegel, Hillman & Co.'s price 74c.
25 dozen Men's Hose, regular price 40c. Siegel, Hillman & Co.'s price 23c.

Don't Miss the China Opening To-morrow.



Millinery Department.

What pleases us most is to overhear folks say "This is the only place where I can find something entirely new and different from what other St. Louis stores are showing, and how reasonable are the prices!" We hear it every day.

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

STYLISHLY TRIMMED HATS, real value \$5.00, at \$2 75
BEAUTIFULLY TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS, real value \$7.50, at \$4 75
EXQUISITELY TRIMMED HATS, real value \$10, \$15 and \$20. Monday at \$6 50 \$8 50 and \$12 00
Compare Our Styles and Then Our Prices.

Spring Skirts, Suits and Capes

Jauntiest of the Spring styles. Real chic, our own importation, direct from Paris. Nothing like them in the other stores. Prices just right.

A lot of Crepon Skirts, 4 1/2 yards wide, full back, interlined with haircloth, worth \$3.00; Our price Monday \$2 95
15 Storm Serge Skirts, lined throughout, and interlined with haircloth, at \$4 75
Finest Silk and Wool Crepon, Figured India Silk and Satin Skirts, from 5 to 7 yards wide, sold elsewhere for \$15 to \$25; Our price Monday \$12 50
20 Stylish Glimonda Blazer Suits, worth \$12.50; For Monday only \$7 75
50 more of those Imperial Tailor-made Suits, can not be duplicated elsewhere for less than \$2.50; Our price Monday \$3 95
A lot of Perforated Broadcloth Capes, all colors, with lining to combine, very stylish, worth \$3.00; For Monday only \$2 95
75 Tailor-made Broadcloth Capes, double and single, with strap seams, braided or plain, worth \$4.00; For Monday only \$4 85
A lot of Children's Wash Dresses, made up in the newest fashion, with all the new material, nothing like it anywhere; we will place them on sale Monday at 49c
JUST ARRIVED—300 Children's Capes, Navy, Cardinal and Brown, sizes from 4 to 14 years of age, real value \$1.25; Our price for Monday 79c
50 Silk Velvet and Cloth Capes, extremely stylish, worth from \$12 to \$15; Our price for Monday \$9 75

HOSIERY.

50 dozen Ladies' Silk Dye Hose, guaranteed stainless black, regular price Siegel, Hillman & Co.'s 35c
75 dozen Ladies' Extra Quality Cotton Hose, in Tan, Gray and Slate, Siegel, Hillman & Co.'s price 25c
50 dozen Boys' Past Black Ribbed Hose, Siegel, Hillman & Co.'s price 25c
100 dozen Men's Fancy Cotton Half Hose, real value \$2.00, Siegel, Hillman & Co.'s price 10c

NOTIONS.

500 packages, all sizes, Mayflower Pins, regular price 5c, for Monday 2c
2 gross Automatic Revolving Hair Curling Irons and Heaters, regular price \$2.00, for Monday 14c
100 pieces 1-inch wide Silk Quilt Elastic, Fancy Patterns, regular price \$2.00, for Monday 12c

Muslin Underwear.

3 Splendid Styles Night Gowns, made of Best Muslin, trimmed with Inserting of Lace and Embroidery, well made, real value \$1.00, for Monday 49c
Good Quality of Muslin Skirts, with Embroidery Ruffles, a cluster of tucks above waist, worth \$1.00, our price 49c
100 dozen Drawers, made of finest Cambric, and Cambric Ruffles and Lace Edge, well finished seams, regular price \$2.00, our price Monday 35c
50 Corset Covers, two styles, trimmed in Lace and Embroidery, low neck, real value \$1.00, our price 25c
75 dozen Black and Colored Satin Skirts, with deep dounce, made full width, real worth \$1.00, for Monday 39c
A lot of Children's Corset Waist, worth \$1.00, our price Monday 19c

Ladies' Underwear.

50 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Ribbed Vests, high neck, long sleeves, regular price \$2.00, Siegel, Hillman & Co.'s price 39c

STATIONERY.

Here is without exception the greatest opportunity to buy stationery ever offered in the City of St. Louis.
500 boxes Paperettes, 24 sheets of paper and envelopes, regular price 10c a box; for Monday only 4c
500 boxes of fine Paperettes, regular price 15c; for Monday only 5c
50 boxes Superior Wove Writing Paper, regular price 15c; for Monday only 7c
50 boxes half-pound Octavo Paper, regular price 15c; for Monday only 8c
50 boxes Court Society Paper, regular price 15c; for Monday only 15c
10,000 packages of White Wove XXX Envelopes, box containing 250, regular price 60c; for Monday only 29c
10,000 Superfine White Wove XXX Envelopes, box containing 250, regular price 60c; for Monday only 29c
10,000 Superfine Large-size White Wove Envelopes, box containing 250, regular price 60c; for Monday only 39c
10,000 packages of White Wove Ruled Connecticut Valley Note Paper, regular price 60c; for Monday only 27c

LINENS.

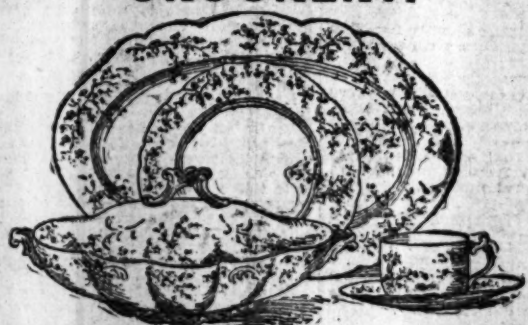
Our Linen department keeps on growing at a splendid pace. Would it without reason? The reason is that we offer extraordinary bargains.
Large-sized Huck Towels, with two rows of open work, worth \$2.00; our price 25c
Pink, Buff and Blue Table Damask, guaranteed fast colors, worth \$2.00; our price 17c
All-White Dine Table Linen, all white and colored borders, regular price \$3.75; our price 33c
Good size and quality Hemmed Huck Towels, 15c goods; our price 10c
Lot of Momie Scarfs, with colored center, 15-yard size, 15c; 2-yard size, 30c each; worth about double.
Extra Heavy Huck Toweling, worth 12 1/2c; our price 8 1/2c
A few Hemmed Huck Table Sets, cloth 2 1/2 yards long, worth \$5.00 a set; our price \$5 00
5 Hemmed Huck Table Sets, cloth 2 1/2 yards long, very elaborate open work and extra fine quality, regular price \$25; our price \$12 50

Grand Opening of Our Mammoth China, Glass and Silverware Departments.

Extraordinary Revolution of Prices on China and Glass, etc. No Misrepresentations Here. We Sell What We Advertise. Money Refunded if Not Satisfactory.

THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONAL PRICES WILL HOLD GOOD UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD. MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS IN THE MORNINGS AND AVOID THE AFTERNOON RUSH.

CROCKERY.



Complete Dinner Set of 100 pieces, in Golden Brown or Tencil Decorations, neat and delicate designs, best English Porcelain, original value \$9.80 set, Opening Price (per set) \$5.19

Open Stock Dinner Ware Patterns

English Porcelain Toilet Sets, decorated in 3 colors, price for 6-piece set \$1.39
Set of 10 pieces at \$1.98
Set of 12 pieces at \$2.98
Plain White Bowls and Pitchers, for set 49c

Haviland China, Austrian and English China Dinner Sets.

GLASSWARE.

Best Imitation of Cut Glass ever produced. A set of Sugar and Cream, exactly as above cut, price, per set \$2.2c
Imitation Cut-Glass Berry Bowls 10c
Imitation Cut-Glass Vinegar Bottles 10c
Colored Glass Salt and Pepper Shaker at 4c

Best English Jarrahliners, in new embossed delicate solid tint effects.
6-inch size 24c
7-inch size 48c
Handsome large size Stippled Blue and Gold Effects, at 98c

Chrysanthemum Cut Flower Vase, 9 1/2 inches high, 25c
Egg-Shell China Salt Cup and Spoon, tinted edges, set at 5c
Blue and White Sugar and Cream Set, pair at 19c

Cut Glass and China.

Real Cut Glass Salt and Pepper Shaker, silver-plated top, opening price 12c
7-inch Strawberry and Diamond Salad Dish, each at \$2 98
Best American cutting. All other cut glass at corresponding low prices.
White Cups and Saucers, in seconds, pair at 3c
English Porcelain Decorated Cups and Saucers in assorted colors, pair at 7c

Decorated Japanese Teapots each 5c
Ornate Bowls, decorated, at 3c
Owari Japanese Fruit plate each 6c
Japanese Paper Napkins, dozen at 2c

Dresden Handle Fruit Knife, in gilded effects, would be cheap at 25c; opening price, 6c, or 2c for set of six.
Japanese Bamboo Splash Mats, each at 2c

Lamps and Silverware.

A surprise awaits you in our Lamp-Room. The largest variety in the city. New, clean and warranted good.



Silver-plated Teapots, set of 6, for 19c
Silver-plated Tablespoons, set of 6, for 38c
Silver-plated Forks, set of 6, for 38c
Silver-plated Sugar Shovel, price 8c
Silver-plated Butter Knives, price 9c
Rogers' Best Nickel Silver Tea Set, set of 6, for 32c
A 3-piece Tea-Table Set, triple-plated, Sugar, Creamer and Spoon, triple-plated, set of 6, for \$3 78
A complete line of Quadruple Plated Goods.

14-inch Silk Shade, in assorted colors, with deep lace flounce, price \$1.19.
You will pay exactly double elsewhere on shades.
Japanese Bamboo and Bead Portieres At 98c each

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A Knights of Pythias Lodge Organizes a Debating Society.

Pythagoras Lodge, Knights of Pythias has organized a Debating Society of twenty-four select members to hold monthly debates on the fourth Wednesday of each month. A committee has been appointed to prepare a musical and literary entertainment for the fourth Wednesday evening in April.
Robert E. Cowan Lodge on Monday night initiated one page into the rank of Equivocal, and three Equivocals into the rank of Knight. Its smoker and entertainment will be given to-morrow evening. An invitation was accepted from Futura Great Lodge to attend their meeting on next Wednesday evening.
Masonic Lodge No. 3 had work in the rank of Knight in amplified form last Tuesday, illustrated with stereoscopic views.
Last Tuesday evening Walnut Lodge or-

ganized a new Division of the Uniform Rank.
Germania will give a smoker Thursday evening.
Damon Lodge No. 23 conferred the Third Rank on two Equivocal last meeting. Next month this lodge will have rank work every meeting.
Chevalier Lodge No. 70 at their last meeting, advanced to the rank of Knighthood two candidates, by a superb senate. Brother W. J. Wilson's resignation as C. C. was reluctantly accepted, his business interfering greatly with his attendance. Brother Chas. Newlin, V. C., was elected C. C. unanimously. L. L. C. was also unanimously elected V. C. John Sands resigned as M. of E., and L. W. Richardson was elected to serve.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.
Clover Leaf Lodge has formed an Entertainment Club for a series of spring and summer outings, the first of which will be to Montezano Park, April 23.
Chouteau Lodge entertained members of Fidelity and representatives of seventeen other lodges Wednesday evening. Fidelity presented Chouteau with the "Traveling

Jewel." The latter lodge will present it to Anchor Lodge next Tuesday evening.
Mound City Lodge met Wednesday evening. The committee for the ball given on March 16, reported a financial success. Arrangements are being made for an excursion.

American Legion.
Luton Council 61, at their next open meeting, April 3, will have a golf party at their hall in Odd Fellows Building.

A. O. U. W.
A new lodge was organized at Southwest City, Mo., on the 19th inst., with sixteen members, by Deputy Grand Master Phillip Arnold.
Last Monday night Lyon Lodge had a full meeting, and were visited by the Grand Master and the Grand Recorder.
Standard Lodge was visited by Deputy Grand Master Frank L. Bohn last Thursday night.
Compton Heights Lodge will initiate fourteen candidates next Tuesday evening.
The following city lodges will have work in both degrees at their meetings during

the coming week: Germania, Banner, Comcordia, Jefferson, Cote Brille, Mayfield, Lyon, Benton, Western, Friendship, Equality, Frank P. Blair, Phoenix, Compton Heights and Electric.

Royal Arcanum.

Laclede Council had an old-time gathering on the evening of the official visit. Addresses were made and instrumental music furnished by Messrs. Wilde, Winter and Beyer.
Mound City Council's twelfth anniversary meeting brought out a full attendance. Large visiting delegations were present from Victoria and Missouri Councils.
Olivette Council celebrated its twelfth anniversary by one of the largest meetings it has ever had, nearly 100 of its own members being present, besides a number of visitors.
J. A. Carter, Esq., of Geneva, O., Past Grand Regent of Ohio, was a visitor at the Grand Council office this week. Mr. Carter was just in time to accompany the Grand officers to South End Council.
Delmar Council has determined to give a progressive euchre party to its members and their friends April 12.

South End Council's meeting on the occasion of the official visit was a record breaker in several respects. Much to the regret of all, Regent J. H. Kennedy was absent because of illness.
Laclede Council is arranging for an elaborate open entertainment April 15.
The Candidates Contest between Mound City and Valley Councils, at West Hall March 23, promises to be an event of great interest. The contending councils have agreed upon the rules governing the contest, and champions have been selected as follows: Mound City—Charles F. Joy, J. J. Seneca, Thomas W. Wood, A. A. Seiler, J. C. Barrow, F. E. Battle, Valley—Frank Wyman, F. E. Cook, Dr. G. A. Bowman, L. McDowell, A. M. Scholmeyer, L. H. Freilich. Competent judges will be selected, and a handsome trophy cup will be presented to the victorious team.
Carl Lane Council has determined upon an open meeting for members and their male friends on the last meeting night of every second month, beginning with April.
Chevalier Council will celebrate its seventh anniversary March 23 by a Members' Social.

Euclid Council will have ten candidates ready for initiation the night of the official visit. An organizer has been selected and arrangements inaugurated looking to a steamboat excursion some time the coming summer.
Grand Regent Haldeman and staff will this week officially visit Cabanne, Hickory and Valley Councils.
Council meetings this week: Monday—Star Lane, Cabanne, Delmar; Tuesday—Hickory, Mentor; Wednesday—North End; Thursday—Valley, Elk, Chevalier, Old Orchard, Kirkwood.

Dead Man's Stolen Papers.
Chief Harrison has been notified by C. C. Chas. Justice of the Peace at Prairie du Chien, Wis., that a man, killed by a freight train there, had papers bearing the name of Edward Klats of 1211 South Ninth street, St. Louis, Joseph Klats, of that number, says his son, Edward, died of heart disease in Minneapolis, Dec. 1, and when the body arrived here, a watch, pocket book and insurance policy belonging to his son were missing. Joseph Klats was last seen with young Klats, and he disappeared soon after. It is suspected that he is the man killed by the train.

COTTON MILLS FOR ST. LOUIS.

Business Men Go East to Negotiate With Capitalists.

Mr. Jerome Hill and Mr. L. L. Prince, members of the Business Men's League Special Committee on Cotton Manufacturing, will go East to negotiate with manufacturers and others who have been corresponding with the league on the question of establishing cotton factories here. Mr. E. M. Kennard and Mr. Alvin H. Mawer, who are active members of the committee, have collected a mass of data as to the cost of fuel, labor, transportation and other expenses. This will be submitted to the committee specially interested. Messrs. Hill and Prince will probably start to-morrow, and they may be joined later by a remainder of the committee.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Children Tearing is the easily by Winslow.

THEATERS AND AMUSEMENTS.

News of the World Which Makes Us Laugh and Weep.

THIS WEEK'S PRODUCTIONS.

"Shenandoah" at the Olympic, Wilson Barrett at the Grand and Good Attractions Elsewhere.

The week's entertainment in the theaters has been of a high order and the managers have been congratulating themselves on a profitable business. With the exception



"SHENANDOAH" at the Olympic, Wilson Barrett at the Grand and Good Attractions Elsewhere.

of Tuesday, when it snowed and rained so blizzard-like, the attendance was excellent. It certainly needed to be at the Olympic, for with anything but the biggest houses "The War of Wealth" would have had a losing week. The play has been highly commended, and Manager Lett's prodigality in his



"THE WAR OF WEALTH" at the Olympic, Wilson Barrett at the Grand and Good Attractions Elsewhere.

expenditures on the cast and staging has received favorable comment. Of course no one outside of those immediately connected with the attraction can tell what the pay-roll is, but it certainly must run well into the thousands. Mr. Lett has gone on the theory that melodrama, to succeed, must receive the most elaborate production. The line between vivid realism and absolute absurdity is a very narrow one, and it takes talent to keep on the right side. This is successfully accomplished in "The War of Wealth."

If Mr. Lett were a superstitious man he would surely feel some misgivings as to the success of his piece, as a "hoodoo" appears to be pursuing it. The show house only been open three weeks and yet it has had more accidents than ordinarily suffice for a season. In Philadelphia, on the opening night, in the riot scene, the stage caught fire. Then Al Lapan, one of the cast, broke his leg. Miss Shaw, who played the part of Mrs. Warfield, was obliged to give up her position, owing to the death of her sister last Monday, and then Frederic DeBelleville, the leading old man, and Robert Hill, the new hero, had a fight and punched each other at rehearsal. If that is not enough to frighten a man there is not a superstitious bone in his body.

De Wolf Hopper's week at the Grand was a prosperous one financially and pleasing to his hearers in many respects, but "The War of Wealth" was not well received. Were it not for the riot scene, which was a moral lesson of Hopper, aided by his wife and Miss Goldthwaite, the opera would have been a failure. The performance was reviewed it dawned on one that the most vociferously applauded bits were Hopper's nightly "improvised" speeches between the acts, and his live-revered "Casey at the Bat."

"Shenandoah," at the Olympic this week, will repeat the vivid realism of last week at this house perhaps to even a greater extent, but there will be an entire change at the Grand from the frivolities of comic opera to the legitimate work of Mr. Barrett. If the weather is pleasant both houses should do a good business, as the attractions will not draw to any extent against each other.

ITALIAN AND FRENCH GRAND OPERA.

Artists Who Will Sing and the Operas to Be Heard.

The sale of seats to subscribers for the season of grand opera in Italian and French, which begins at the Exposition Music Hall on the evening of Monday, April 1, closed last night. The result has been far greater than Messrs. Abbey & Grau anticipated. Generous as were the patrons of grand opera last season, the subscribers this year more than double their subscription. This is a most gratifying result, inasmuch as it distinctly shows a full appreciation of the enterprise of the impresarios in the organization of such a superb operatic company, and their faith in St. Louis to sustain such organizations during the season arranged for at the Exposition building.

There is no boast in the assertion that this company is the greatest from an artistic standpoint that has ever been organized in this country, and for that matter in any other. With the two De Reszkes, Victor Maurel, the greatest of French tenors, and the two Flancons, Ancona, Russettano, a new comer, and an excellent tenor; Benvenuto, another new one and the possessor of a fine voice; Campanari, a rising star in the operatic world, if one may judge him from the notices of the rapid progress he has made since his opening night in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, and the famous Tamagno, whose Organ has been pronounced by many good critics as the equal of Salvini's, there can be no question as to the ability and the brilliancy of the male artists of this organization who will be heard during the season of their stay here in some of their best roles.

So far as the songstresses are concerned, quite as brilliant an ensemble may be expected. Melba returns a better singer and a far better actress than when she appeared here last season; Emma Eames is one of the best of the American public in the world at present; and Lillian Russell, who has had experiences in Bayreuth,

where she was invited in the early summer of last season by Franz Wagner to interpret some of the great roles of the great German composer, Sofia Scalchi, perhaps the greatest contralto living, and besides these great artists known to the operatic public of this city there are among the new comers Miss Lucile Hill, a young American artist; Miss Zelle de Lussan, also an American; Eugenie Manelli, an Italian mezzo-soprano of fine qualities; Melba, Drag, another Italian dramatic soprano, and Miss Helmer, who comes from the fair land of Poland, the country which has given Jean de Reszke and Edouard de Reszke to the operatic stage.

Not alone in the list of the principal singers is the organization great, but in the selection of those who have been chosen to do the minor roles. Completeness has apparently been sought for in every detail. It is questionable if such an ensemble of artists can be drawn together again.

The chorus this season is considerably augmented over that of last year. Then it consisted of about 400 voices, of which the Italian contingent, now, while the veterans will still be with us, their ranks are strengthened by fresh accessions of young American voices. Before the summer days of last year had passed away Abbey & Grau began the organization of what is known as the American chorus. This chorus has been selected from about 400 applicants who sought admission to its ranks. Between forty and fifty young girls and young men, who were the fortunate possessors of voices, were accepted and these by a judicious system of training have proved a most valuable auxiliary to the general chorus of the opera.

As was announced in the columns of this paper, the opera with which the Italian and French organization of Abbey & Grau will be introduced to the St. Louis public will be "Les Huguenots," an opera requiring a great cast to be adequately rendered. When Melba, Nordica, Scalchi, Benvenuto, among the women are named and Jean de Reszke, Ancona, Flancon and Edouard de Reszke mentioned among the men who are to take part as the principals, some idea can be formed of the effectiveness and brilliancy of the cast.

"Otello," a work of Verdi's which has never been produced in St. Louis heretofore, will be the second night's opera. In this one of America's favorite songstresses, Mme. Emma Eames, will be the Desdemona, and the other principal parts will, in all probability, be assumed by Mme. Eugenie Manelli (her first appearance here), and with Mm. Tamagno and Maurel as Otello and Iago, two of the finest first artists on the stage of the present day.

An extra matinee will be given on Wednesday, for which Giuseppe "Faust" is announced with a superb cast, and on Wednesday night "Don Giovanni" will be the bill. In this opera, M. Maurel will assume the title role, and as it is one of his favorite parts a great performance may be anticipated. Probably the Leporello will be Edouard de Reszke, a comedy part of which he is exceedingly fond of singing. "Don Giovanni," it should be remembered, calls for the services of three prima donnas, in addition to the two characters mentioned.

Thursday night will be devoted to Wagner, and "Die Meistersinger" will be the attraction. For Friday night "Il Trovatore," one of the most popular of Wagner's operas, will be the attraction. In this Mme. Melba, who will make her first appearance in

St. Louis, will appear as Leonora and Sig. Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," a favorite role, has been reserved for Saturday night. The opera, which has been going on the theory that melodrama, to succeed, must receive the most elaborate production. The line between vivid realism and absolute absurdity is a very narrow one, and it takes talent to keep on the right side. This is successfully accomplished in "The War of Wealth."

WILSON BARRETT IN THE MANXMAN.

Theater goers will regret this and so may the comedians. They have shown enterprise and sense by calling to their aid the best specialty talent. They have also had wit enough to keep themselves from being over-evident. In their programmes every one had a chance, the result of which was a more reliable performance both in front and back of the footlights. Unless the various features of farce comedy are fresh and clean, and have grace and humor to justify their presence, it is about as unsatisfactory a dish as one could sit down to. It is, therefore, not hard to understand why this farcical farce has ingratiated itself so firmly with theater goers here and elsewhere.

They are appearing in "Later On," and with them will be seen Carrie DeMar, Mollie Fuller, Emily Francis, Edith Murray, Gertrude Murray, Louise Willis, Jennie Grovlin, Mark Murphy, Donald Harold, George W. Lane, George Barnhardt, Charles Kettler and Master Arthur.

Monday evening a benefit will be given Arthur Gersich, the popular young treasurer of the Hagan.

Wilson Barrett in Repertoire.

Wilson Barrett's dramatization of Hall Caine's novel, "The Manxman," will be produced by this actor tomorrow evening at the Grand. Caine's book has done more to familiarize the world with the curious little tale of the island of Man, than any other work, and now Mr. Barrett's play will increase the knowledge of the place in the mind of the public. The play follows the plot of the novel very closely.

The first scene shows the farm yard of the Manx Fairy Inn at sunset in early summer. Pete Quilliam, the hero of the piece, and his friend, winning favor and making friends by action.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll lectures to-night at the Olympic Theater upon "The Bible." This lecture is generally accepted as a

GILMORE'S BAND COMING.

The Old Organization With Victor Herbert as Leader.

Gilmore's Band will be in St. Louis for two concerts at Music Hall on Thursday, April 11, and under the leadership of one of America's famous conductors, Victor Herbert. Herbert is well known as a great cellist, a conductor of a department in the National Conservatory of Music and a composer of the opera, "Prince Ananias," now being sung by the Bostonian Opera company.

Like his predecessor, P. S. Gilmore, Mr. Herbert was born in the Emerald Isle, but his German friends claim him because his musical education is German, and his American friends claim him as an American citizen by adoption.

The band has started from New York on a tour South and will present some new and distinguished soldiers. The management has placed the tickets at Exposition prices.

The "Greater Shenandoah."

Bronson Howard's "Shenandoah," which made a tour of the United States a few years ago, winning favor and making fortunes as it went, is now "The Greater Shenandoah," and it ran for over 100 consecutive performances in New York, playing at the largest theater in the metropolis to unvaryingly crowded houses. It comes direct to St. Louis from New York, opening at the Olympic to-morrow night. It is called "The Greater Shenandoah" because the Howard war play has taken on a more extended form. As it is presented now it is perfect levitation of a production. The love story stands as it was when Mr. Howard first finished it; the characters are all the same, and there is the same blending of lights and shades of sentiment, seriousness and humor; but the military features, the tumultuous background of war, the soldiers, the skirmishing, the stir and excitement of camp life, the rattle of musketry, the moving columns as the regiments go away to the fight, the song and clatter and terrible din of battle—all these have been given more realistic illustration.

Mr. Howard chose for the setting of his love story that chapter of the history of the rebellion which deals with the campaign in the picturesque Shenandoah Valley. It will be remembered that General Sheridan had command here, and his famous ride is the incident which the dramatist has placed at the apex of the play, but it is not the only military feature by any means. It will suffice, thought to show the magnitude of stage treatment which is given to "Shenandoah" in its present repopularized shape. The Cedar Creek battle ends the third act. Mr. Howard precludes the fight with the departure of the troops. We see their tread and the cheery chorus of "Glory, Glory Hallelujah," then the musketry speak out; shells burst in air; there is desperate fighting in the narrow pass. Now the Union forces are falling back; the tired cannon teams are leashed furiously; heavy guns are dragged laborious over the hills; wounded men are in the arms of comrades or on litters. Suddenly, faint at first but quickly growing louder, the cry is heard, "Sheridan is coming!" The routed forces are again and again halted; Sheridan dashes in on his coal-black horse, and the battle is on.

There were forty horses and over three hundred soldiers on the stage in that scene in New York, at the Academy of Music, but the Olympic stage will not be able to accommodate all this grandeur. With the piling up of tremendous effects it was necessary also to furnish a cast that would sustain the dramatic and of the representations. Charles Frohman selected the very best players he could find, with the result that historically the performances were on a par with the spectacular splendors. How-

ever, she was invited in the early summer of last season by Franz Wagner to interpret some of the great roles of the great German composer, Sofia Scalchi, perhaps the greatest contralto living, and besides these great artists known to the operatic public of this city there are among the new comers Miss Lucile Hill, a young American artist; Miss Zelle de Lussan, also an American; Eugenie Manelli, an Italian mezzo-soprano of fine qualities; Melba, Drag, another Italian dramatic soprano, and Miss Helmer, who comes from the fair land of Poland, the country which has given Jean de Reszke and Edouard de Reszke to the operatic stage.

Hallen and Hart at the Hagan.

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WILSON BARRETT IN THE MANXMAN.

his friend's fallacies. In the last act the wronged man forgives both his wife and friend.

"The Manxman" will be presented the first three nights of the week, including Wednesday matinee. "Ben-My-Cherrie," another of Mr. Barrett's dramatizations, will be given on Friday evening and Saturday evening. The cast is evenly balanced and of great excellence, including Miss Fessie Deagle, Miss Emma Dunn, Miss Josephine Crowell, John J. Collins, Harry Beresford, E. L. Duane, Ralph Stuart, Joe Dally and Con Malvey.

Beethoven Conservatory Concert.

The matinee concert of the Beethoven Conservatory of Music yesterday afternoon at the Olympic Theater upon "The Bible," the selections were well rendered, and reflected credit on the artists. Among those who took part were Messrs. Core, Brant, Anheuser, Harward, Mueller, Webb, Hodges, Friedman and Messrs. Maguire, Cole, Woodward and Sjefans.

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Mrs. Langtry sports the first "Tribby" coat, a coarse, gray cloth garment of half military style, made in Paris.

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The animals must have been indulging very heavily.

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The Dillon brothers, who rank among the leaders of parodists, have written several new comedies which they are singing with great success.

The New York Mercury is raising funds by a popular subscription to erect in that city a statue of Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the deceased bandmaster. About \$2,000 has been collected thus far for this laudable object.

James E. Moore, manager L. M. Crawford's Curtis Street Theater, Denver, has bought a farce comedy which he calls "The Gold Cure," and which he proposes sending over the Silver Circuit shortly.

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"The Derby Winner," which started from St. Louis last August, has proved a popular racing drama on the road. The management announce that handsome souvenirs will be distributed to each lady in attendance at the Grand Opera-house, New York, on April 23.

Lillian Russell's new opera, by Harry B. Smith and Reginald De Koven, will go into rehearsal immediately. The scene of the opera is laid in Russia, and one act occurs in the Ice Palace. The production is to be quite as sumptuous as that of "Queen of Sheba," it will be first seen at Abbey's Theater, New York.

Manager Canby reports phenomenal business done by the Francis Wilson company of Chicago, the receipts for the first week being \$10,000, with the grand opera at the Auditorium and other very strong attractions in opposition.

Effie Ellsler, with Frank Weston and Robert Drouet, are soon to be seen at the Hagan. "Doris," which was so well received last season, will be among the plays presented. It possesses a strong interest and Miss Ellsler is finely adapted to the role of Doris. Her success in it has only been exceeded by that of her original creation, "Hazel Kirke."

There can be no more effective reminder of good old Exposition times than the appearance of Sousa at Exposition Hall for four concerts on Saturday, the 13th, and Easter Sunday, the 14th. The great bandmaster will be further assisted by Miss Marie Barnard and Miss Currie Duke, two charming artists, who are indorsed by Mr. Sousa in the most cordial terms. And when Sousa says they are fine, he knows what he is talking about.

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ambitious and refuses to marry Kate. Pete returns unexpectedly at this juncture and the girl marries him.

Kate's child is born, and unable longer to deceive her husband, she flies to Philip, leaving her child behind. Pete, still unsuspecting, crosses the trail to Philip. Kate over-hears their interview, and her mother's love awakens, she returns to her home to see her child once more. She is about to fly with it when Pete discovers her, and then for the first time learns of her fault and of

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Lillian Russell's new opera, by Harry B. Smith and Reginald De Koven, will go into rehearsal immediately. The scene of the opera is laid in Russia, and one act occurs in the Ice Palace. The production is to be quite as sumptuous as that of "Queen of Sheba," it will be first seen at Abbey's Theater, New York.

Manager Canby reports phenomenal business done by the Francis Wilson company of Chicago, the receipts for the first week being \$10,000, with the grand opera at the Auditorium and other very strong attractions in opposition.

Effie Ellsler, with Frank Weston and Robert Drouet, are soon to be seen at the Hagan. "Doris," which was so well received last season, will be among the plays presented. It possesses a strong interest and Miss Ellsler is finely adapted to the role of Doris. Her success in it has only been exceeded by that of her original creation, "Hazel Kirke."

There can be no more effective reminder of good old Exposition times than the appearance of Sousa at Exposition Hall for four concerts on Saturday, the 13th, and Easter Sunday, the 14th. The great bandmaster will be further assisted by Miss Marie Barnard and Miss Currie Duke, two charming artists, who are indorsed by Mr. Sousa in the most cordial terms. And when Sousa says they are fine, he knows what he is talking about.

LIVING BRONZE.

Complaints Against Models for Out-raging Public Decency.

NEW YORK, March 23.—The living bronze statue case was heard by Justice Simms

At the Grand in "The Grand Duchess" and "La Fanchette."

"The Passing Show," with the original cast, will be given at the Olympic next week.

Rubinstein's will shows that he has left \$200,000 to his widow and children.

Fanny Davenport's first three weeks in Boston, in "Glamondia," drew more than \$3,000.

Mrs. Langtry sports the first "Tribby" coat, a coarse, gray cloth garment of half military style, made in Paris.

Jennie Taftman, who is abroad, has been engaged by Rich and Harris to support Peter F. Daley next season in "The Night Clerk."

Minnie Seligman is said to be contemplating the production of an adaptation from a German realistic play called "The Fallen Angel."

Herr Alvary appeared at the Metropolitan Opera-house last Wednesday night as Siegfried, it being his ninety-ninth performance of the part.

Hagenbeck's wild animal show was attached recently in New Orleans by a brewer.

The animals must have been indulging very heavily.

Wilton Lackaye has made a pronounced hit as Svengali in Mr. Palmer's production of "Tribby" in Boston. According to the critics it is the most powerful characterization Mr. Lackaye has yet given.

Somewhat—Commercial Chat.

corn last week possessed a strength of its own. It was strong enough at times to top wheat up, though that weakening, parabolic movement was not enough to prevent a gain for corn finally and pushed that cereal up in price. The strength came from a combination of factors, the most important of which was telling upon supplies, as measured by the late decrease in the visible supply of corn in the United States during the week. At any rate there can hardly be much of an increase in the visible, that is, the marketable supply, until after the 15th of this is held in Chicago, leaving only 5,000,000 bu at all the other primary markets. The fact that the visible supply is so small, in fact, the West holds most of the corn in stock, stocks at the principal seaboard ports are small, and the total of only 7,000,000 bu in Chicago, too, over 2,000,000 of which is in the hands of the elevator, and is in vessels and will be moved out as the season progresses, is a factor. The seaboard markets want corn to be sold in

[illegible]

1946-25 per box; second, \$2.75-3.00 per box.
 CALIFORNIA WHITES—Fears, selling at \$2.00-2.50 per box.
 FRANGES—California, \$2.50-2.50 per box; Mexican, California, \$4.00-5.00 per case; California, \$2.50-2.50 per box.
 EMONS—Steady. Mexican and Palermo, \$2.50-3.00 per box.
 NARANAS—On orders, \$1.00-1.00 per bunch, at market.
 COCOANUTS—Selling, in round lots, from \$500 to \$1,000, at \$1.00 per 1,000; in a small quantity, at \$1.00 per 1,000.
 DRIED FRUIT—Steady, but very quiet. (Aspirin.) Raisins, \$1.00-1.00 per box; prunes, \$1.00-1.00 per box; chopped, lime: cores and peelings, \$1.00-1.00 per box.
 VEGETABLES.
 POTATOES—E. C. doing, Colorado, \$1.00-1.00 per box; Burbank, 70¢-70¢; Idaho, 70¢-70¢; Colorado, 70¢-70¢; home-grown, 60¢-60¢. On orders, per bushel more than foregoing prices is being quoted. (Aspirin.) Potatoes, \$1.00-1.00 per box; Chile, yellow, \$1.00-1.00 per box; Chile, green, \$1.00-1.00 per box.
 CABBAGE—Quiet, California, \$1.00-1.00 per box.

on "Four Revolutions," for the bene-
ficial of the "Bilad Khas" Home, at Schuyler
Hall, 100 Madison street, at 8 p.m., Sat-
urday, April 1. The affair will be under the
aegis of James Joseph Branch, Frank
Roberts and H. L. Brown, and the re-
sult of the lecture is sufficient guarantee
that there will be a certain amount of
interest. The speaker is a French party
man for the benefit of the Woman's Hu-
manitarian Association, 100 Madison at 8
o'clock, April 1, at West End Hotel.

The Link Motion.
Specialist to The Post-Dispatch.
NEWYORK, March 23.—Instructor Fox of
the department of drawing at the College
of the City of New York, has recently
presented a problem in Zerner's diagram of
the motion, which heretofore has had
and which is now being presented by
Professor Fox, of Cornell, considers Mr. Fox's geo-
metrical proof as exceedingly brilliant and
superior to all other proofs of the same

The Abbe's Retort.
A good story is told of Mr. Moland, the vicar of the parish of St. Sulpice in the archdiocese of Toulouse. He was passing one day through the streets of his town, when he saw a young man, "There are only priests and nuns in this place." The abbe, as he then was called, said to him, "What is your name?" "I am called Moland," replied the young man. "And, are you a priest?" "Not I," returned the other. "Then," said the abbe, "you are a nun."

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 101278-Pears, selling at \$1.50@35.
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VILLAGE OF
THE LEGLESS.Two Hundred Deformed Men,
Women and Children.

HOW THEY MAKE MERRY.

They Have Their Loves and Their
Romances Just Like People Who
Are Not So Important.Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.
No village in the world has stranger in-

THE PAIR ELOPED ONE DARK NIGHT AND WERE MARRIED.

habitants and a more unique and picturesque daily life, if a traveler's tale is to be believed, than the little hamlet of Jatte, near Cules, in France, not far from the Italian frontier, says the Gil Blas, a frivolous and vividly descriptive Parisian newspaper.

Here dwell, in small, hovel-like houses, never more than one story high, about 300 deformed men, women and children, who in Paris go by the name of "cui-de-jatte." They are deprived of the use of their legs and thighs, these being withered and stunted, and push themselves along in primitive wooden carts with wooden wheels, which they propel by means of a flatiron-shaped block of wood in either hand.

Grotesque, indeed, and pitiable to the Parisian who does not understand him is the cui-de-jatte, whether of the masculine or feminine sort. Trundling about painfully (so it seems) in his little cart or sitting bolt upright on his rollers at the side of a crowded Parisian thoroughfare asking alms, he is the prince of French beggars and impostors. While imploring the public's sympathy, and getting it in a shower of silver and copper coins, the cui-de-jatte looks utterly decrepit and even his upper limbs seem of little use.

His face is pinched and wan. But let the gentlemen start a raid on the seekers after alms and clear the street, to look at behind the cui-de-jatte fairly flies over the street in his clumsy trundle-cart and his arms, developed at the expense of the rest of the body, ply the propelling "flatirons" rapidly.

In many of the European cities beggary is a profession, but in respect to the number, variety and cleverness of its mendicants Paris overtops all the rest. Almsgiving is a profitable and distinct trade in the French capital. Its followers form almost a guild in the way they prosecute their calling, in the ingenious methods of wheedling their deities. Children are bred and trained in the "winkling" trade.

The cui-de-jatte have always been considered, however, as people naturally deformed. The profits of their woe were known to be immense, but it never was supposed before that they were classed as cunning, but as people who had deformed their bodies scientifically over many generations.

The curious story is out now, though, and the cui-de-jatte is seen to be of a race by himself. His history, habits, manners and romances make up a novel chapter in the story of the people.

Long ago, so the tale goes, there lived near Cules several families of unnatural parents, who, with an eye for finance in the beggar line, prevented their children's legs from growing while their bodies developed. Thus perfect and authentic cui-de-jattes were obtained, whom the parents carefully trained in the art of alms soliciting, and sent to seek their fortunes in Paris when grown.

By diligently pursuing their unique and extremely lowly vocation these young people, as years went on, not only supported their parents, but amassed good-sized competencies. Then they married women similarly deformed, and came back to the village of Jatte to end their days in peace.

Naturally the fruit of these unions were children perfectly formed, but their parents, wishing to have their own mantles descend upon their offspring, prevented the growth of their lower limbs in the same old way. Trained to the art of money getting and with only one other object in life—that of eluding the police—this second generation entered Paris and succeeded in like measure. Sympathy was even more ready for them. After a few generations of this the most of the children born in the village came into the world with malformed or stunted limbs, and little artificial aid was needed to render them what they grew up, fit for the profession which they inherited with their deformity. Eventually children were born who were genuine cui-de-jattes from the hour of their birth.

In the highest circles of the profession of beggars they were held in great esteem, and were leaders among the mendicants. Not only in Paris were they active, but they found great profits as well in assisting in Italian cities, chiefly as operators to the beggar-masters of Rome and Naples, who liked them, as they were not likely to attract much attention from the police while plying their trade.

One Jatte townsman even fell into a better bonanza than this. An eccentric millionaire in the boulevard Hausmann was attracted by his industry and his expert money handling and befriended him. The cui-de-jatte would make an excellent cashier. The merchant pinned his faith on this particular point, that the cripple could not run away with cash at least, but he little reckoned on the efficacy and swiftness of the roller-cart, for one fine morning the man of Jatte decamped, taking with him some trunks of his employer's funds.

The most interesting story that has come to hand of the village of Jatte is the romance of its Mayor's daughter, which took place last fall. She was a beautiful girl, according to her neighbors' standards of

the legless feminine form divine, and she fell in love, not with one of her many suitors, but with a young fellow of her extraction, who had made very nearly a failure in the beggar line. He was thought very little of in the village, besides, because of his family record. His father, contrary to the credos of the cui-de-jattes, had what he did in drink, finally committing suicide by rolling rapidly from the top to the bottom of the steps of the Paris Bourse. The girl's parents objected, but to no purpose, for the pair eloped one dark night and were married.

They lived happily for some months, when suddenly the young husband began to be preoccupied and to act as if he had a terrible secret in his breast. His bride supplicated him to tell her the truth, and he ended by confessing the cause of his uneasiness.

"Listen," he said, "and forgive me. I am menaced with a horrible infirmity. Would you love me if I were deformed? I would spare you sorrow and mortification by killing myself, however. Listen: My legs are growing."

She consoled him by saying that her love could not be diminished. But his legs developed daily, and his young wife had to acknowledge him handsomer than ever, though before she had thought, like all the



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THEIR LABORS
UNREWARDED.Safety Committee's Representa-
tives Return Empty Handed.

THE ELECTION BILL DEAD.

Frederick N. Judson and George E.
Leighton Review Their Work
at the State Capital.

The committee of the St. Louis Safety Committee, consisting of George E. Leighton, F. N. Judson, S. A. Bemis, Nathan Cole, Isaac W. Morton and Jacob Furth, with Henry T. Kent as counsel, which went to Jefferson City to endeavor to secure the passage of an election bill, has returned. The committee appeared before a conference committee of the two houses, and a presentation of the desires of the St. Louis Safety Committee was made by Messrs. Leighton and Judson.

The conference committee of the Senate and lower house could come to no agreement, and separated agreeing to report to their respective bodies with little or no check upon their mission have this to say:

MR. LEIGHTON'S REPORT.

The visit of the St. Louis safety committee to Jefferson City was distinctly in the interest of an effort to harmonize the situation.

The situation had been complicated by extreme partisanship in both Houses. With the members generally of both houses I think there was a disposition to remedy the more apparent evils of the present system, but something of a determination to do it in a particular way, or not at all. This was perhaps a necessary condition, however, unfortunate, of the different political affiliations of the two Houses. Party and House pride made any concession difficult, however slight.

All the bills, and especially the bills which passed the House and the Senate bill—are a distinct advance on present conditions. Three-fourths of both bills are the same. The small precinct registration and the open lists are the chief provisions of each.

The difference was almost exclusively in the fact that the House bill abolishes the office of Recorder, substituting a Board of Commissioners, while the Senate bill preserves the office, with little or no check upon his arbitrary powers.

The conference committee, after failure to agree, very courteously invited our committee to appear before them and we presented what we thought, and still think, a wise solution of all the difficulty, an improvement on both bills, thoroughly consistent



THE CUI-DE-JATTE FAIRLY FLIES OVER THE GROUND IN HIS CLUNY TRUNDLE-CART.

other inhabitants of Jatte who had seen little of the outside world, that the people who stood upright and walked about were deformed. He, the first deception past, commenced to taste the hitherto unknown pleasure of having legs and using them. Little by little he left his wife alone and went away on long walks, and when he returned would gaze pityingly at her because she was legless. From pity to disgust is but a step, and the next is hate. Finally he insulted her.

"You have no legs; you are deformed!"

"You used to think me beautiful."

"Taller than you. I cannot drag you after me through life as a convict does the ball at the end of his chain."

His aversion toward her grew so that their further life together became impossible. One morning she awoke to find him gone, with these written words of farewell:

"I cannot spoil my life. I am going away. Return to your family."

Her mind was made up. The Mayor's daughter did not falter in her resolve. Quietly she dressed herself, and entering her cart, pushed herself over to the opposite wall. She climbed on a chair, attached one end of a rope to a nail in the wall, put the other about her neck and launched herself into eternity.

At home, in the middle of their village life, the cui-de-jattes are fraternal and peaceful. Money is the only god they worship, and he is the most prominent who has the most gold. Morals they have none, though every man marries at some time. It is a point of honor with them to keep up their tribe for future revenue. Their life is one of extreme simplicity and their household utensils are primitive. The two amusements of Jatte are cards and racing, the latter being, strictly speaking, hand races, the man having the most powerful arm and palm being invariably the winner.

EXTORTIONATE PRICES

Charged for Boats on the Post-Dispatch Lake.

In anticipation of the coming boating season, E. G. Wilson of the Wabash Railroad office wrote a letter to Mayor Walbridge complaining of the extortionate boat charges charged by William Buechner, who has the boating privileges for the Post-Dispatch Lake in Forest Park. Mr. Wilson thinks 25 cents an hour on week days and 30 cents an hour on holidays is an outrageous extortionate price for the class of boats Buechner furnishes. He quotes for comparison the charges for boats at Belle Isle Park, in Detroit, which are: one hour, 10 cents; cushion seats, 15 cents; two hours, 20 cents; cushion seats, 25 cents; three hours, 30 cents; cushion seats, 35 cents; all day, 50 cents; cushion seats, 50 cents. Mr. Wilson says the boats are the best made, having "spoon" cars, etc. When he inquired why the charges were so high Buechner informed him that it was because the city demanded a large percentage of the gross receipts. Mr. Wilson thinks park boats should not be taxed. The letter was referred to the Board of Public Improvements.

with the principle of both bills, and involving no concession of any principle, by either House.

The main objection to the Senate bill is not to a Recorder, but to the very arbitrary powers conferred, his power over the lists subsequent to the legislative session.

Our proposition involved the retention of the Recorder, with salary and all his ministerial duties unimpaired.

We proposed ten associates, the three constituting a board of which the Recorder was President, for the purely judicial functions of the office.

The two associates were to be appointed, one by the Governor and one by the Mayor, preserving in that way the full control by the party holding the Executive office. The minority member would be only, in fact, an observer, always a safeguard against arbitrary or corrupt action. We, as Democrats and Republicans, thought that was reasonable.

The associates of the Recorder were to be appointed ninety days before each general election and were to receive \$10 per day. They were only appointed as temporary officers at each new registration.

The House members of the conference committee, of both parties, were all in favor of the compromise. One member also (Republican) of the Senate committee, I am informed that one of the others of the Senate

committee (Democrat) favored it and personally would have advocated it, but for pressure upon him from the outside.

The committee failed to agree, a new committee has been appointed.

The appointments made by Lieut. Gov. O'Meara from the Senate are understood to be distinctly hostile to any agreement

and our committee regard it as improbable that any bill will be passed, though a clear majority of both Houses would favor the bill with the amendments suggested, if it could be reported.

The committee called upon Gov. Stone while in Jefferson City and it is due to him to state that he expressed an earnest hope that a solution would be found.

MR. JUDSON'S STATEMENT.

The Post-Dispatch diagnosed the situation accurately when it said that the politicians on both sides at Jefferson City were seeking not to pass an honest election law, but to delude the public in the effort to secure some partisan advantage in putting the other party "in a hole." This is clear, when it is seen that the House, or Filley bill, and the Senate substitute, in their fundamental features of precinct registration scrutiny and publicity are substantially the same.

The truth is that either bill would have been objected to by the Republicans, in that it was an immense improvement on the present system, under which, according to Mr. Higgins, an honest election is impossible.

Nothing was easier than for the Senate and House to pass a reform measure. But the machine politicians of each party were determined to defeat all legislation rather than to make any concessions to the other. The Democrats, of course, must bear the brunt of the responsibility, because, controlling the election machinery power in St. Louis and Kansas City, they are naturally held responsible by the people for the gross frauds committed in the last election in these cities, which can be neither denied nor concealed.

There seems to be no doubt that several thousand fraudulent votes were cast, both in St. Louis and Kansas City, at that election. So overwhelmingly was the evidence of these frauds, and so completely had our existing election machinery broken down, that it seemed that the legislators of both parties would have united in the enactment of a fair non-partisan system, such as has been provided in other cities whereby an honest registration and count could have been secured. Unfortunately, however, partisanship of the narrowest kind controlled them from the start. The House bill was passed under the caucus dictatorship, with admittedly objectionable features, which naturally aroused Democratic opposition.

The blame of introducing politics into this matter must rest primarily upon Mr.

ST. LOUIS' GREATEST CASH OR CREDIT HOUSE.
TO WIND UP THE MONTH OF MARCH

We offer below unparalleled bargains for close buyers. Come when you may, our store is always crowded with eager purchasers. The reason is plain! Our stock, in quality and magnitude, so far surpasses all other would-be competitors, and our prices so very much lower, that it only takes a minute for you to decide where to buy. We have taken the Blue Ribbon, while, poor fellows! the balance are draped in mourning.

THIS ANTIQUE BED-ROOM SUIT, 3 pieces, large bevel mirror, good handles, well made, sold elsewhere at \$25; Our Price only \$12.50

ALL-WOOL INGRAINS.....Only 40c
Best Brussels.....Only 50c
Straw Mattings.....Only 10c

Quick Heat Gasoline and Gas Stoves, best on earth, \$3.50 Up

White Enameled Beds, exactly like cut brass trimmings, any size, extra long rails, This week only \$4.65

Tufted Back Parlor Suits, 6 pieces, best silk tapestry, mahogany finish frames, sold everywhere for \$65; Our Price \$36.50

Extension Table, Carved Antique. 6 feet long.....Only \$4.25
8 feet long.....Only \$5.40

Celebrated Raywood Carriage, any color, any covering, with or without rubber tires, Only \$7.75

CASH OR CREDIT! All Goods Guaranteed as Advertised. Positively No Mail Orders Filled. CASH OR CREDIT!

Frederick N. Judson's

HOUSE-FURNISHING CO.

814 AND 816 N. BROADWAY

OPPOSITE NEW FAMOUS BLOCK

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The truth is that either bill would have been objected to by the Republicans, in that it was an immense improvement on the present system, under which, according to Mr. Higgins, an honest election is impossible.

Nothing was easier than for the Senate and House to pass a reform measure. But the machine politicians of each party were determined to defeat all legislation rather than to make any concessions to the other. The Democrats, of course, must bear the brunt of the responsibility, because, controlling the election machinery power in St. Louis and Kansas City, they are naturally held responsible by the people for the gross frauds committed in the last election in these cities, which can be neither denied nor concealed.

There seems to be no doubt that several thousand fraudulent votes were cast, both in St. Louis and Kansas City, at that election. So overwhelmingly was the evidence of these frauds, and so completely had our existing election machinery broken down, that it seemed that the legislators of both parties would have united in the enactment of a fair non-partisan system, such as has been provided in other cities whereby an honest registration and count could have been secured. Unfortunately, however, partisanship of the narrowest kind controlled them from the start. The House bill was passed under the caucus dictatorship, with admittedly objectionable features, which naturally aroused Democratic opposition.

The blame of introducing politics into this matter must rest primarily upon Mr.

which controls the election machinery responsible for the election frauds which have been repeatedly committed under the present system.

On the other hand, I think the objections of the Republicans to the Senate bill were exaggerated, and that under the precinct registration and full publicity and rigid scrutiny provided by the Senate bill as far as by the House bill, the possibility for fraud would have been reduced to a minimum. It was very plain to our committee that the machine politicians on both sides preferred to defeat all legislation rather than to make any concessions. There are some honorable exceptions on both sides, of course. The result is not creditable to the patriots, or even the good sense of our legislators, or the good sense of the State. We cannot expect to have any reform in our election laws, such as other cities have secured, until public opinion is strong enough to overcome the party managers who can do nothing in the question but the control of election machinery and the securing of partisan ends thereby.

FREDERICK N. JUDSON.

Weekly Mortality Report.

The weekly mortality record shows 185 deaths compared to 191 last week and 185 the corresponding week last year. The death rate was 18.5 to 1,000, the estimated population being 640,000.

Deaths due to zymotic diseases were 25; constitutional, 8; local, 57; development, 15; violence, 8. Fourteen cases of small-pox and deaths were reported. Deaths due to measles were 2; scarlatina, 1; diphtheria, 1; membranous croup, 2; whooping-cough, 1; consumption, 25; pneumonia, 2; bronchitis, 11; in grippe, 4. Forty people under 1 year died; 55 under 5 years; 57, 50 years old or more; 41 in public institutions, and 18 inquests were held. There were 20 births reported.

A Street Fakir Arrested.

Detective George D. Granberry arrested E. F. Conroy, a street fakir, at Seventh and Walnut streets yesterday afternoon and locked him up at the Chestnut street station. Conroy had in his possession seven packages of racy, smutty songs and six pictures of nude females. He was giving them away to everyone of the crowd about him who paid him 10 cents for a toothpick.



THEY HAVE HAND RACES IN WHICH THE MAN HAVING THE MOST POWERFUL ARM AND PALM IS THE WINNER.



The wonderful millinery openings of last week proved so absorbing to the gentler sex, that there was quite a perceptible lull in the middle of the week, when the mid-Lenten wedding of Mr. Tennant and Miss Scott, a very fashionable function, created quite a ripple of gaiety.

Monday evening Miss E. Barnes gave a progressive euchre party to the Tennant-Scott bridal party. The souvenirs were the pretty little parchment booklets called Floral Love Letters, and the series of questions contained therein were most answered by Miss Susan Raleigh, who carried off the prize, two golden rings, linked by a chain. Delicate pink spring blossoms were tied in the books.

Tuesday night an elegant supper was given the bride and groom at the Hotel by the gentlemen who officiated as groomsmen.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Forrest Ferguson gave a progressive euchre party to quite a number of her lady friends. Her pretty new home on McPherson avenue was delightfully decked in pink and seven tables were set for the party. The prizes were very handsome. The first, an exquisite hand-painted plate, with a face for the center, was won by Mrs. H. H. Jones, the third prize, a fine cut glass fruit bowl, was won by Mrs. Annie Trask Thompson. After the game the tables were covered with dainty finger-breaded cookies, and the refreshments carried out the same color tint.

Friday Mrs. W. H. Jones gave a Lenten luncheon in compliment to her friend, Mrs. Doney of West Superior, Wis. The table decorations were in shades of pink and white, and a delicious Lenten menu was served.

Friday evening Mr. Ellis Walcott gave a cotillion at the Polo Club House, to which about forty couples were invited. After the dance a supper was served.

Friday evening Mesdames Cox and Roberts of Westminster place entertained their progressive euchre club.

Miss Bessie Kehlor gave an informal Thursday evening in compliment to her friend from Detroit.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. John P. Neville entertained the art section of the Chautau Club.

Saturday afternoon Mrs. James Green gave a progressive euchre party in compliment to her guest, Mrs. Caldwell.

Mrs. David H. Hayes of Webster Groves entertained last week the Morning Progress Euchre Club to which she belongs.

On Saturday evening a novel entertainment was given at a home in the West End, introducing the new Chinese game, "fan-tan," which, dressed in gambling features, makes a very interesting game for progressive parties. The house was gaily decorated with Chinese lanterns, and the bamboo banners adorned the walls, parasols were suspended from the chandeliers, the lights of which were subdued by colored shades. At every convenient point, between doorways, in the alcoves, and the bay windows, were hung the gayest lanterns, and in all sorts of curious candlesticks were burned Chinese candles, filling the house with the pungent perfume. There were six tables, with two couples at each. The game is simple. A whole deck of cards is used. Each hand is first sorted, as in playing whist, and the lead is next the dealer. An ace must be led, or if the leader has no ace, he must put up a chip, and the second or third-in-hand leads, and the building process begins. One must lead an ace or sequence card, and must chip if he can not. If the chips represent dollars, or even cents, one will find a goodly pile at the close of the game, but there is no reason why the player who first gets rid of all of his cards gets, instead, a pile of chips. As in euchre—and progresses to the next table. At this party, Chinese whistles were placed upon each table, and when the game was closed, for the punch.

The tally cards were curious Chinese affairs, upon which Chinese faces were painted, as if peeping from behind an outspread fan, upon which the punches were made. The prizes, of course, were in Chinese style—a handsome bronze gong, a hand-painted rice bowl and saucer, a pair of curiously-carved paper fans, and a wall pocket, woven of reeds, in the shape of a large butterfly with outspread wings. Although the game is very simple, one will soon find that a good deal of science and calculation must be employed in order to get rid of the cards speedily, and a very discouraging hand of face cards may be made the winner by a clever player.

Miss Maggie Corbett will be married to Mr. C. L. Brown at the Southern Hotel on Thursday.

The concert of the Choral Symphony Society will take place on Friday.

Master Norman Frost was entertained at a party on his seventh birthday by his grandmothers, Mrs. Martha Comfort, at her home, 822 Olive street, on Wednesday. Games were the feature of amusement, and dainty refreshments were served. Among the guests were his cousins, Frank Comfort and Gladys Cochrane, Geo. Clark, Willie Sutton and others.

The Juvenile Silver Progressive Euchre Club was entertained this week by Miss Stella Wade, the 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wade, at their home, on Delmar boulevard. The parlor was prettily decorated with sprays of flowers of various kinds, and the first prize, a cut-glass syrup pitcher, with a silver top, was won by little Miss Stella Wade.

Second prize, a cut-glass and silver cologne bottle, went to Lora Donovan. The young hostess gained credit for her good looks and grace by gracefully transferring it to one of her guests, Miss May Verburg.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is declared by all government chemical experts absolutely pure.

Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Napoleon Hill arrived last week to visit their brother, Mr. Harvey Hill and Mr. Jerome Hill.

Mrs. T. J. C. Fogg, who has been visiting Mrs. Matt V. Reynolds, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Bement and Miss Bement have returned to St. Paul, after spending a couple of weeks with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Winston, of Jefferson City, arrived a few days ago to visit her sister, Mrs. John P. Kelso.

Miss Gertrude Kimball, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. E. C. Brown, has returned home.

Miss Ellen Sumner has been spending several weeks visiting her friend Miss Bettie Hill, of 428 Delmar avenue.

Miss Daisy Scott Ware, who has been visiting her cousin, Mr. David Jordan, returned last week to her home in Richmond, Va.

Mr. Conkling, who has been visiting Mrs. Tom Howard and her daughter, Miss Alice Howard, at their home in Vandeventer place, has returned home.

Miss Birch of Indianapolis, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. P. A. Benberg, has returned home.

Mrs. Hubert of Kansas City, who has been visiting her brother, Mr. E. B. Morgan, has returned home.

Mrs. Frank Bonnell, formerly of this city, now residing in Indianapolis, spent last week with St. Louis friends.

Misses Hazen and Dean of Cincinnati, who have been visiting the Misses Tracy at their home in Kirkwood, have returned to the Queen City.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyne of Waco, Tex.,

and Miss Van Dyne of Kansas City, who visited Mrs. Whitney Lawton en route for home, have resumed their Southward journey.

Mrs. Laura Anderson of Columbia is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Will Ott of Sarah street.

Miss Maude Ebeke of Fort Smith, Ark., is the guest of Mrs. R. H. Shotwell.

Mrs. H. D. Ellis of Potomac, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. F. H. Young, Delmar boulevard.

Miss Rose Hyman of Fort Franklin, Mo., is the guest of her cousin, Miss Selma Sacha.

Miss Carrie Barbach of Bolton, Kan., accompanied by her father, will visit friends in St. Louis shortly.

Departures.

Mrs. J. B. Knowles has gone East for a visit of a few weeks.

Mrs. Eugene Jones, Miss Helen Jones and Mrs. Persis Jones have gone to New Orleans with her sister, Mrs. J. B. Jones.

Mrs. William E. Stephens of Westminster place, will go South very soon to spend the spring months.

Mr. Joseph Sheppard, after spending a week in the city has gone to New York.

Mr. George O. Carpenter, Jr., has gone to New York City for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stierlin have gone with an excursion party to New Orleans by boat.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pistorius have gone to their new home in Illinois, after spending two or three weeks with friends in the suburbs.

Mr. J. W. Adams has gone East to spend a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. North left on Tuesday for the East and are now in New York City.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Crane left on Monday for the East and spent last week in New York.

Miss May Schofield, who has been visiting Mrs. Braden of Delmar avenue, has returned to her home in Illinois.

Mrs. J. Corbell has gone East to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Howard have gone to Chicago to spend a week or ten days.

Mrs. Peters, who has been visiting Mrs. Jesse Boogher of West Pine street, has returned to her home in Lexington, Mo.

Mrs. William L. Ewing, who has been visiting Mrs. Andrew Mackay has returned to her home in Kansas.

Miss Lucy Sears has gone to Florida with friends.

Mr. Ben Harney has gone to Pass Christian to spend a few weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Harney.

Miss Doris Johnson has gone to Richmond, Va., to spend some time with her relatives.

Miss Lillian Rothchild has gone to New Orleans to spend the spring months with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells Blodgett have gone to New York City for a short visit of a few days.

Mrs. Alfred Carr and her son, Mr. Yeatman Carr, have gone to New Orleans for a little trip by boat.

Mrs. W. H. Judd, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Park, at Hotel Beers, has gone back to Chicago.

Mrs. Henry Eitman left on Wednesday for a visit to her sister, Mrs. J. L. Eitman, at Hotel Beers.

Miss Cline Berthold will join her mother, Mrs. Arnold Peigler, and sisters, Misses Lillie and Annie Berthold in the East this week.

R. J. Lockwood left on Friday morning, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Belle Lockwood, to visit her old home in Baltimore.

Mrs. James Montgomery and daughter, Miss Constance Montgomery of Portland, Ore., who have been guests of Mrs. J. L. Walsh, left Tuesday night for New York, but will return after Easter.

Miss V. Rosenbald left on Sunday evening for her home in Fort Wayne, after six weeks' visit to St. Louis.

Mrs. P. G. Robert and Mrs. John Robert have returned from a trip to New Orleans.

Mrs. C. Weber has returned from a visit of a fortnight to friends in Chicago.

Miss Lettie Mackay has returned from a visit to Miss Mary Chiles at her country home.

Mr. Otto P. Meyer and bride have returned from their wedding journey.

Mrs. and Mrs. J. G. Goddard, who have been spending the winter in the Isle of Jamaica, have returned to the city. They spent some time in the East en route.

Mr. Emil Becker has returned from a visit to his aunt in Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stephenson have returned from a trip to Old Mexico.

Miss Caroline Benenotack has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. E. J. Nichols.

Mrs. S. A. Hopkins has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Hite of Louisville.

Mrs. Florence Isaacs will return in April from a visit to friends in Chicago.

Mrs. George W. Jones and little daughter have returned from their trip to Florida.

Gossip.

The last regular meeting of the Juvenile Dancing Club took place at the residence of Miss Carrie Reichtner of Chestnut street, when the election of officers took place with the following result: Mr. Harry Hirschorn, President; Mr. E. H. Weller, Vice-President; Mr. Harry Hirschorn, Secretary; Mr. Abe Arnold, Treasurer; Mr. E. V. Nathan, Sergeant at Arms. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Clara Cohn, 182 La Salle street, and the closing ball, which takes place on April 4, at Mahan's Hall.

Miss Minnie Summerfield entertained the Vestal Euchre Club at their last meeting. Prizes being won by the hostess, Mrs. Harry Hirschorn, and Miss Rebecca Spilchold.

The ladies of the Page Boulevard Presbyterian Church gave the third of a series of entertainments on last Friday evening at the residence of Dr. Throckmorton, 171 Cora

place, the programme being in charge of the hostess, Mrs. Throckmorton.

Mr. Morton Dev. Virginia novelist, will be in St. Louis next week and deliver a course of lectures at Dr. Martin's Church. He will be entertained by Mrs. Cliff Richardson during her stay in St. Louis.

Mrs. Kate O. Broadbent will leave the 1st of June to spend four months in Europe, taking the following young ladies and others: Misses Mary, Florence, and Miss Katharine Pearce, Miss Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn B. Jackson have spent some time in Washington and returned to St. Louis.

Among the St. Louisans who will sail next Saturday on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Genoa, to spend the summer abroad are the following: Mr. and Mrs. William Stiles, Dr. and Mrs. William Tausig, Misses Cora and Edith Stiles, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Eisenman, Misses Alice and Florence Eisenman, Mr. and Mrs. Max Schwab, and the Misses Schwab.

The Monday afternoon Whist Club was entertained by Mrs. J. Ross of Delmar avenue, the first prize, six handsome dessert plates, being won by Mrs. M. Levy; the second prize, a Japanese sugar bowl and cream pitcher, by Mrs. Sam Sale.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Haaften have taken possession of their new home, 413 West Pine street.

The last meeting of the Apollo Musical Club took place at the residence of Miss Sheba Harris, the programme consisting of the most songs from the opera "Jacinta," by Miss H. Kallish, mandolin solo, by Miss Levy, Miss Sachs and Meyerberg contributing the other musical numbers.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Florence Kleinberger and Mr. M. Jacobs which will take place the 31st of April at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kleinberger on Pine street.

The marriage of Miss Clara Hopkins to Mr. Lou Hayward will take place after Easter.

Miss Martha Plant's marriage to Mr. Harry McCormick will take place on the last day of April. Miss Plant and Miss Nellie McCormick being the only bridesmaids. This will be a quiet wedding with the young couple spending their honeymoon on the large stock farm of a thousand acres owned by Mr. and Mrs. McCormick.

Among the weddings which will take place on the South Side after Easter will be that of Miss Alice Evans and Mr. Henry Trocholt, the latter part of April. Miss Flora Hoffman and Mr. Frederick Hoffman, Miss Martha Haussner and Dr. W. W. Beck will be married.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Low have taken possession of their new home on McMillan avenue.

are now at St. Augustine and will spend two or three weeks at the Florida resorts.

Mr. George Harrison of Dallas, Tex., is spending several days in the city with relatives. He is en route for Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis will begin soon to remodel and enlarge the house which he recently purchased on Maryland avenue. He will be domiciled with his family during the spring months at one of the West End hotels until they leave the city for the summer.

Miss Cynthia Yeatman, who has been spending some time in St. Louis with relatives, has decided not to return to St. Louis this season.

Miss Edith W. has returned from the South where she spent a couple of months visiting friends in New Orleans and in Monroe Parish, Louisiana.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Busch have been making an extended tour through Old Mexico.

Miss Neva Kelly, who is spending the Lenten season with her cousin, Mrs. Payne, at her new home in Omaha, will return home early in April, before Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Guerdon have been spending several weeks at the Florida resorts.

Misses Viola and Edith Rosenblatt of the Grand Avenue Hotel are spending the month of March with a party of friends at Citronelle, Ala.

Miss Florence Hayward, who has been making a visit of a fortnight to friends in Chicago has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Mudd are entertaining at the Franklin Mrs. Nannie K. Bagnall of Denver, Colo., who has been spending the past month with relatives in Paducah, Ky., and is now en route for home.

Mr. E. S. Adams has returned from a short visit to Hot Springs.

Miss Lily Gordon of Westminster place, will leave for a few weeks to pass the summer months in Europe. While abroad she will visit her cousin, Mrs. Frank C. formerly Miss Beatrice Lindell, who is residing in the North of England.

Mr. C. H. B. Applegate has been with a party of friends spending several weeks at the Florida resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stierlin will return next week from the Florida resorts, where they have spent the winter. Their little daughter, who has been quite ill, has recovered. Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Lawrence, who have been spending the winter in Florida with their daughter, will return about the same time.

Cards have been received announcing the

A VISITING BELLE.



Miss Mary L. Champe of Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Mary Laura Champe, daughter of Southern Steamship and Navigation Co., is atractive personal qualities of the Southern distinguished teachers in Berlin and Paris. Her fascinating improvisations on either of these instruments have won the repeated

praise of her friends. She is a native of Nashville, Tenn., and is now in St. Louis, Miss Champe, besides possessing many of the piano and organ under the repeated

nue where they were surprised by a number of friends of the United States. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Jacob, Mr. Guilford Dunham and Miss Fannie Cole.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder is declared by all official experts absolutely pure.

Mrs. E. T. Robertson and daughter, Miss George Robertson of Springfield, Mo., are spending some time in the city located at Hotel Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Monroe J. Tyler have returned from their bridal trip and are located with the groom's mother on West Missouri street.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Barge Ashby have returned from their bridal trip and are located on McPherson avenue.

Mrs. Russell Stanhope, sister of Miss Elise V. Thompson, will come on from Texas in April to be present at the latter's marriage to Dr. Comings of Rock Island, Ill., and spend several weeks with her mother and sister.

Mr. A. H. Clark will have a new and odd styles on display Monday in the new millinery department of the Choral Company. Announcements of opening in a few days. All millinery at popular prices.

Corner of Broadway and Locust.

Mrs. James M. Carpenter, who has been confined to the house with la grippe, is able to be out.

Mrs. Charles H. Jones has returned from her Southern trip and joined her husband, Col. Jones, at his home in Kansas City.

Miss May Powell, the young violinist, will play at the next meeting of the Choral Society, which will be on the 28th of this month.

Mrs. Walker Hill gave a Lenten luncheon on Friday. Her friend, Mrs. Dorry of West Superior, Wis., was the guest.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hunt have gone East for a visit to friends in New York City.

Mrs. Alexander Vest, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Buck, and her sister, Mrs. Servis, who has been visiting her husband for a little visit before going to Kansas City, where they will in future reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Block have been spending the past week in Chicago at the Auditorium.

Mrs. Mary V. King, who has been spending the winter at the California resort, has returned to the city, and is with her daughter, Mrs. John Nickerson, who has now a lovely country place near Ferguson, Mo.

Mrs. Balmes, who is spending the

past month at the West End Hotel with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Blumson, was joined last week by her husband, who after spending a few days here, returned to Chicago, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Blumson, who have been spending the winter at the West End Hotel, will return in a week or two to their suburban home at Webster Groves.

Mrs. Bradley D. Lee has been spending several weeks at the last visiting New York and Washington City.

Mr. Bainbridge Colby of New York City spent some time in St. Louis with his mother, Mrs. Gerret H. Tenbrook at her home, No. 1103 Jackson Hill. He has gone back to New York City.

Mrs. N. C. Harris and her mother, who are spending the winter in the South, have gone from Citronelle, Ala., to the Gulf Coast, and will remain away until the weather is settled.

Miss Abby Plant will probably spend the summer in Europe with a party of friends, leaving some time in June.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whitney of Denver, Colo., are spending some time in the city, domiciled at Hotel Beers.

Mrs. Irving Walker has been spending the past few weeks in New Orleans with a party of friends. She was there for the carnival festivities.

Mrs. E. Marcellus has been spending several weeks in New York.

Miss Louise Maas of the South Side is in Europe for a year, in order to complete her studies in music, she is accompanied by Miss Jessie Ringen.

Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Phillips who have been making a short visit to Chicago are home again.

Mrs. S. Stevens has been making a visit to her relatives who reside in Waco, Tex., having gone there to attend the marriage of her sister, which occurred about two weeks ago.

Mr. R. Williams has been making a tour of the Southern resorts and spent some time at Thomasville, Ga.

Mr. William J. McPherson and his bride, formerly Miss McVeen, have been spending a few weeks in the city before going to Rochester, N. Y., where he resides.

Mrs. B. P. Small has been making a visit several weeks to Hot Springs and the South.

Mrs. John Wamagans and her daughters, Misses Ida and Bertha Wamagans, have moved recently from Missouri avenue to No. 180 South Compton avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Beck have been spending the past few weeks in the South.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Mills are home

OVERLOOKED.

There Are Patent Medicines and Remedies Without Number

For Every Disease and Affliction but One.

A prominent physician was recently asked why it was that there are so many "blood purifiers," "nerve tonics" and remedies for every ill except one of the most common and annoying, viz.: piles. He replied, there are two principal reasons: First, physicians and people in general have thought that the only permanent cure for piles was a surgical operation, that medicinal preparations were simply palliatives. Another reason is that piles is, in no sense of the word, an imaginary disease. The sufferer from piles is very much aware of the fact, and, for this reason, the few so-called pile salves, ointments, etc., have been short-lived; the patient very soon discovered their inefficiency.

He says further, "fortunately, however, there is a new remedy for piles, which, judging from its rapidly growing popularity will soon take the place of all other treatments; it has certainly made astonishing cures in this obstinate disease and its merit has made it famous among physicians and wherever it has been introduced. The remedy is sold by all druggists under the name of Pyramid Pile Cure.

From the immediate relief which the Pyramid Pile Cure gives in all forms of piles, many physicians supposed it contained opium, cocaine or some similar substance, but upon analysis it was found to be perfectly free from anything of the kind, and that the instant relief and cure which follows its use is rather the result of its remarkable healing, soothing action on the parts affected.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is the only remedy except a surgical operation, which immediately relieves and permanently cures every form of piles.

It is sold by druggists at 50 cents and \$1 or by mail from Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.

FREE!



Mme. O. Wilson

Invites the ladies of St. Louis to attend her free lecture on

Complexion, Physical Culture and the Artistic Care of the Body,

AT THE

Olympic Theater, Tuesday Next,

At 9:30 P. M. A High-Class

Educational Discourse

In two Parts, Absolutely Free.

In Athletic Costumes,

Mme. Wilson in her 44th and daughter in her 14th year, will give practical lessons of the new advanced system of physical culture, the value of which for young and old is seen in their own PERFECT figures.

BETWEEN THE PARTS will be introduced specialties in songs and fancy dancing by pupils of Prof. Koncon and Kaupli.

Mme. Wilson is the Only

Specialist in America who insists that ladies verify her claims that she uses no cosmetics, pads or wigs to enhance her appearance. Her system of beauty culture produces the most perfect type of natural beauty (the highest mark of purity).

SEE HER, HEAR HER,

And you cannot question her ability to develop and perpetuate youth and beauty.

Complimentary at Olympic and at 400 N. Broadway.

Book on acquiring beauty mailed to any address for 2 cent stamp.

1. FREE! THIS

Indapo

Belles of the State Capital.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 23.—A recent issue of the Sunday Post-Dispatch, in presenting to its readers the pictures of nine of the belles of the fair city of St. Louis, accompanied the same with the statement that they were the "peers" of all bellehood. Nay, more, the statement virtually amounted to a challenge to any city or community to dispute with St. Louis in beauty's lists or to acknowledge in silence the implied boast that there are none so fair, none so beautiful and none so noble as the daughters of the City by the Father of Waters.

St. Louis is doubtless in a position to arrogate to itself much, but not all. Within her past circumference it is not to be wondered at that nine "buds" can be found of rare beauty, loveliness and form. She has the combined advantages of great wealth, ancient lineage and unlimited educational facilities which should produce rare results. While the item of great wealth is not ours, Jefferson City most certainly has blue blood in abundance, and the wherewithal to secure the educational advantages which above all are requisite to social preferment. At any event, wealth is but an adjunct, not a requisite. Some of the fairest of Nature's flowers spring from the seams and crevices of the mountain's sterile sides.

The old capital of this great State of ours, perched upon barren, but picturesque hills, has grown some rare blossoms, and even dares to-day to present to the readers of the Post-Dispatch the pictures of six of her favorite daughters, confidently expecting to share equally with her wealthier and mightier sister the prize which is beauty's natural homage.

Not that these six are her all; by no means. She here presents, with but one or two exceptions, a few of her debutantes only—but fair examples of her family. And it is no reflection upon the older society ladies of this city to give the "buds" precedence in this presentation. They have won laurels enough to afford to generously step aside and let their younger sisters come in for a share of social honors. If the truth must be told, the feminine society of this proud old capital is composed at the present time almost exclusively of the "younger set"—young ladies who have seen but one season or, at the most, two. Fresh, wholesome girls, who with their bright young faces and joyous lives make of the old town a veritable paradise. The "old set" have either by marriage or removal, dwindled to about two or three, all told, and strength of numbers of the younger ones has won the day from them.

And here is the list which contains the names of some of the handsomest belles in all bellehood, be the province where it may:

Miss Etta Lou Carter is the daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Carter, who at the time of his death was owner of the Jefferson City Tribune and State Printer. She is slightly below medium height, of good figure and an especially bright and attractive face, and inclined to the brunette type.

Miss Kate McHenry is the daughter of Mr. James E. McHenry, ex-State Register of Lands and a gentleman well known in public life. She is a brunette of medium height, of good figure and an especially bright and attractive face, and inclined to the brunette type.

Miss Sophia K. Miller is the daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Miller, known to all old-timers who frequented the capital as the host of the historic Madison House. She is tall, of fine form and has a remarkably rosy, healthful complexion. She is among the fairest of this city's debutantes.

Miss Edna Gordon is the daughter of Mr. G. W. A. Gordon of this city. Miss Edna is known to her intimate lady friends as "Kid." She is a brunette of medium height, of slight, graceful figure and good carriage. Miss Edna is an excellent pianist and has a rich contralto voice.

Miss Lulu Pope is the daughter of Mr. W. S. Pope, a criminal lawyer of great ability. She is of medium height and good figure. She has remarkably fine features, her dark liquid eyes being her chief personal charm. She is, rather reserved in manner, but is most gracious to intimates.

Miss Beattie Miller is the granddaughter of Maj. P. T. Miller, recently deceased, who, for many years, was well-known in public and political life, and a cousin to Mrs. Gov. W. J. Stone. She is a blue-eyed, fair-haired blonde, with the rosiest of cheeks. She is of medium height, with full, round figure.

Miss Minnie Crafton is the daughter of Mrs. Crafton of this city. She is the tiniest of them all, but of a pretty and full figure, with a decided tendency to "plumpness." She inclines to the brunette type.

Miss Ann Sullivan is the daughter of Mr. John E. Sullivan of the Sullivan-Sadler Co. She is truly one of the "buds" of the capital, and possibly the youngest of the group here presented. She is a decided blonde, slightly below medium height, and of fine figure. She is full of life and dearly enjoys riding and driving.

Miss Lulu Guffy is the daughter of Mr. Clark Guffy of this city. She is tall, well-featured and of a "different" form. She is stylish in her dress, and is a daughter of the fact that she is independent of mantua-maker and milliner, her skill and taste in fitting and trimming being most correct. She has a tendency to the brunette type.

Miss Gusta Neef is the daughter of the hostess of the famous "Neef House" of this city. She is a tall blonde, of rare physical beauty. Her domestic worth is her crowning charm.

Miss Minnie Schultz is the daughter of one of the most prosperous merchants of the city. She is tall and slight, but of good figure. She is a blonde and is conceded to be very handsome.

Miss Pauline Bruce is the daughter of Judge Theo. Bruce of the Supreme Court. She is below medium height, of good figure. She is a brunette. Miss Pauline is an ardent lover and student of music and is a splendid pianist. She is also given to out-door sports.

No list of capital belles could be complete were the name of Miss Estelle Vogdes omitted therefrom. She is the daughter of Maj. A. S. Vogdes, the veteran clerk of the Secretary of State's office. She is of medium height, a decided brunette of slight, but well-proportioned figure. She is fond of all out-door exercises, especially walking and horseback riding. Despite demands of social life, she yet finds time to devote to church affairs and charity work.

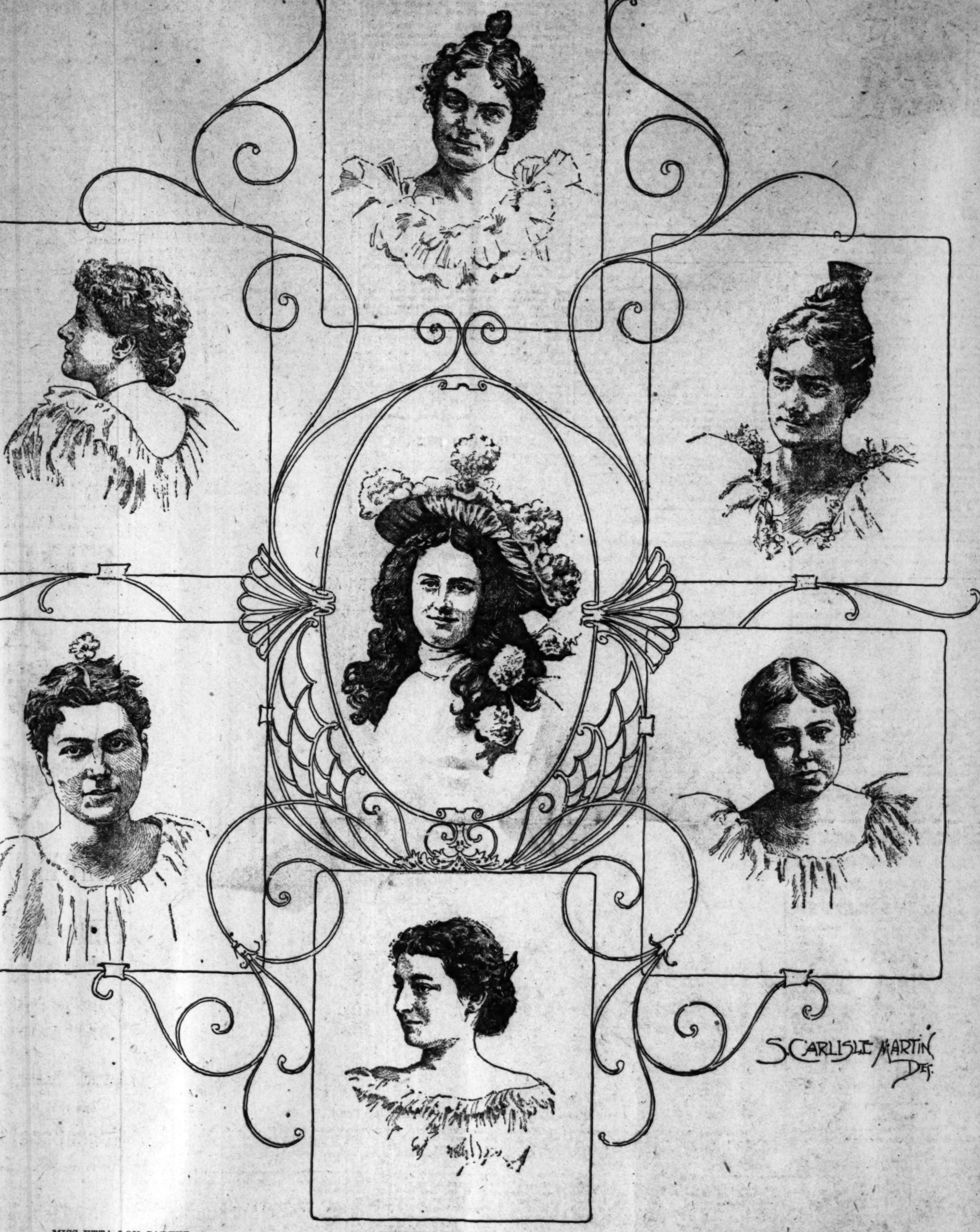
Cupid's Arrows.
From the Century.
Phoebe, wandering in a wood,
Chanced to spy Dan Cupid sleeping;
Long the curious maiden stood
Tiptoe through the branches peeping.
For the youngster's lips she yearned,
Till the branches parted quiver,
She to slake her thirst that burned
Stooped, and kissed the rogue's mouth skyward.

Now the boy's eyes open wide,
And upon the maid he gazes,
Grasps an arrow at his side,
And he sliver howl upraises.
Swift the maiden turns to flee;
Swift the arrow follows after,
Wounding in its flight a tree.
Mark! how rings the maid's clear laughter.

Cupid, with sleep-dazzled eyes,
Hears a moment through the bushes
Where the laughing maid still flies,
Then adown the wood he rushes.
Now the shaft whistles through the air,
Now it cleaves poor Phoebe's heart—
Maidens, ere you wake Love, tarry
First to slay his JAMES B. KENYON.

A Society Item.
From the Atchison Globe.
When a woman announces that she will entertain informally, it means that she will not be to the trouble of borrowing anything.

JEFFERSON CITY SOCIETY BELLES.



MISS ETTA LOU CARTER.
MISS LULA POPE.

MISS EDNA GORDON.
MISS MINNIE CRAFTON.

MISS JONNIE McHENRY.
MISS ANN SULLIVAN.

SCIENCE AND MARCH 17.

Last Sunday Was the Solar Anniversary of the Crucifixion.

The current lunar year is one of the most important ones upon the cycle, from both scientific and popular standpoints. Its true first of Tishri seems to have fallen upon Aug. 30, 1894. The moon that was then new went full into an eclipse on Sept. 15, 1894, and went out with a total eclipse of the sun on Sept. 24, 1894. The first contact of this latter eclipse took place just where Moses crossed the Red Sea, 3,800 years before. The day following the Hebrews, whose modern calendar, like that of the current Christian one, begins on the first of January, began their present civil year on Oct. 1, 1894, right out of this eclipse, that being the origin of the New Year's Day of 5655 A. M.

On the succeeding Nov. 19 occurred the last transit of Mercury, which this century will see. By reversing this transit according to its own cycles, we can establish the astronomical accuracy of the lunar year referred to in the first chapter of Genesis. We mean this, whether it be regarded as a week of cycles, or as a literal fact of seven normal days. There are wheels within wheels, and none of them is out of chronological gear.

virtue of the arbitrary Nicene rule. In the meantime the most important anniversary known to chronology slips by us, not indeed, uncelebrated, for a very fine fact has brought it into popular notice, but entirely unkept and unhonored among all men for that which shall forever make it unique throughout the ages, refer to the 17th of March, now celebrated as St. Patrick's Day.

The grander fact so entirely lost sight of, so eclipsed by the minor one which has usurped its place, is that the crucifixion of Jesus Christ actually took place upon Thursday, March 17, 29 A. D., which was the 14th of Nisan in that particular year. How strange a commentary is cast upon the accuracy of human chronology, that the death of a minor saint, and one whose date is by no means certain, should be assigned to March 17, while he who actually died thereon, and to whom we owe all of true Christianity, has, by virtue of the arbitrarily shifting Nisan rule of Good Friday, no actual date at all upon his epitaph. Yet it is in keeping with the story of One who in his earthly life was without place whereon to lay his head, and after all is not dead, but alive again.

So to-day is the solar anniversary of the crucifixion, which occurred exactly 1956 Julian years ago. This is a demonstrated fact, which has been fully established by William M. Page, in his "New Light From the Old Calendars," by H. Gratian Guinness, in his "Approaching End of the Ages," and by perhaps a score of other able scholars whose reputations are fully established and whose labors as co-disciples I have merely studied and verified. As to the actual chronology and necrology of the savior's life, I am satisfied with the evidence that he was conceived at the spring equinox of 753 A. U. C., was born at the winter solstice of 753 A. U. C., was found in the manger on the day of the winter solstice of 753 A. U. C., was baptized on Jan. 6, 754 A. U. C., was crucified at the age of 33 years, 3 months and 18 days, on the 14th of Nisan, at the hour of the Passover, on Thursday, March 17, 29 A. D., in the sixteenth year of Tiberius Caesar, in the consulate of the two Longini (as testified by Epphianus). This was in the first year of the Olympic Olympiad, or the 751st year of Rome, according to Varro. That he arose on the third day thereafter—to wit, on Sunday, March 20, 29 A. D.—and to the vernal equinox, just thirty-two years after his annunciation by Gabriel to Mary. C. A. L. TOTTEN, New Haven, Conn.

MRS. GEO. GOULD, WHIP.

She Handles the Leather Ribbons Over a Four-in-Hand at Lakewood.

George Gould is commander of a yacht club. Mrs. Gould will soon be a "reining queen." While the young millionaire is studying nautical affairs Mrs. Gould is plunging into the mysteries of four-in-hand driving. Before the Lakewood season is over Mrs. Gould, if her enthusiasm keeps up, will be able to crack her whip with the best of them, says the New York World.

Even if Mrs. Gould's leaders do get crosswise of the road and her long whip lash her in a crop of hats from the sidewalk, she will show anything but admiration, for really first class whips are very rare even among the so-called exclusive set, which sees so much of horses. Miss Helen Ripley Benedict, daughter of E. C. Benedict, is the best known of drivers. The seat can't be too high, nor the horses too fast, and Miss Catherine M. Cassatt, Philadelphia is also a whip. Miss Benedict, who is best known for handling the reins, and Miss Catherine M. Cassatt, Philadelphia is also a whip. Miss Benedict, who is best known for handling the reins, and Miss Catherine M. Cassatt, Philadelphia is also a whip. Miss Benedict, who is best known for handling the reins, and Miss Catherine M. Cassatt, Philadelphia is also a whip.

let the lead traces get taut, it follows that there is considerable wrist wearing tugging at the bits, not counting at all the dead weight of the reins. Under no circumstances does Mrs. Gould, while directing her horses, let the reins leave her left hand. Between the left and second fingers runs the rein of the right-hand leader. Between the first and second fingers runs, first, the off-side lead rein, and, second, the right-side wheel. The off-side wheel is caught between the second and third fingers. Mrs. Gould has already passed the point where she wishes at certain times to scatter the reins among her idle fingers, and is beginning on the second stage of her novitiate—the handling of the whip. To one who has never driven four, the whip is as imposing an affair as a city trout pole is to a country fisherman. Mrs. Gould will have to swing with her right arm a whip whose handle is over five feet long, with lash nine feet longer. But she has mastered its handling. It is like carrying a trout fly to get that back out to the leaders and get it back safely. It can't be pulled back the way you haul in a clothes line, but must be lifted back till it winds itself around the handle. To do this requires a very strong wrist. Of course, a large part of the community will hear with dismay of Mrs. Gould's venture, but these are only the nervous people among the bicyclists and pony cart owners, to whose fevered imagination a woman driving a four-in-hand is a creature. Such persons will no doubt ask themselves what will be their fate if all the society women take to driving four-in-hands.

WOULD CONTROL HYPOPTISM BY LAW.

Mr. Duyters' Impressions of Psycho Phenomena as Seen Abroad. From the New York World. George F. Duyters, a lawyer, at present practicing in this city, but who for many years resided in France, where he made a special study of the control of mind over matter, lectured on Friday evening on that subject at the rooms of the Brooklyn Theosophical Society. Mr. Duyters' field for observation in France was the famous Parisian insane asylum, the Salpêtrière. Investigation has satisfied Mr. Duyters that man possesses what he terms a "conscious and a sub-conscious mind." The latter is the only one possessed by an infant at birth, but as it develops, begins to see, hear and understand, the conscious mind becomes a fact. The sub-conscious mind is part and

parcel of the senses. It is unable to reason or to draw deductions. The conscious mind is what makes man a thinking, rational being. Hypnotism he designated as the securing of control of the voluntary muscles of the sub-conscious mind. Mr. Duyters was of the opinion that the practice of hypnotism should be controlled by law. He told an anecdote of a servant in the family of a man who possessed hypnotic powers. For the amusement of friends the girl was made to convulse and came near dying. Many physicians, Mr. Duyters argued, have confounded cataplexy with death. "The Academy of Medicine of Berlin," he said, "in investigating this subject of cataplexy, secured an Indian fakir and he simulated death in a way peculiar to them. He was buried, and the doctors who were making the experiment took turns at sitting on his grave for three weeks. Then he was resurrected and awoke. "The true psychic condition is frequently no recognized by the friends of those who possess it. The great trouble of our day is that persons who know nothing of this science of psychology assume to criticize its followers. "If a medium tells you that she sees your grandmother's spirit behind your back she tells the truth. She does see what she claims to see. You have formed, unconsciously, in your mind a picture of your grandmother. By magnetic attraction that picture was thrown, as it were, on the sensitive plate of the medium's conscious mind."

Information Wanted.

From the Cincinnati Tribune. Timmins: "I tell you, old man, my next poem is to be a corker." Simmons: "What is it about?" "The joys of obscurity." "H. M. Which does that refer to—your circumstances or your style?"

Fortunes in Sight.

From the Indianapolis Journal. "I've got it! By the great Joshua, I've got it!" shouted the druggist, sitting up in bed, in the middle of the night. "What in the world is the matter with you?" asked his wife. "My fortune's made! I'm going to invent a corn salve, and call it the 'Zany'."

MRS. CHAMBERS OF ST. LUKE'S.

A Popular Hospital Managed by a Woman of Romantic Career.

Mrs. Mary J. Chambers, Manager and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, has been connected with this institution since the early part of 1880, and these years mark for the hospital the most prosperous in the labor of love and charity it has ever experienced. From year to year under her able management more charity is extended with less outside help than ever before, and if some day St. Luke's St. Louis becomes the greatest of its name it will be largely due to her and those who have earnestly sustained her in her efforts.

When the sisters of the Good Shepherd came from Baltimore to take charge of the hospital in 1872, it was located on the corner of Elm and Sixth streets. From there it moved to Pine and Tenth, and thence to St. Charles and Tenth, until in 1881 the corner stone was laid for the present building, Nineteenth and Washington avenue.

It was in 1884 that a tall and handsome young English doctor came to the sisters of the hospital and offered her services for the nursing of the sick. She brought with her credentials of the highest character, and a diploma from St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, where she had undergone two years' course of training in 1877 and 1878. The applicant was the present occupant of the managerial chair of the hospital, and best known institution of its kind in St. Louis. In the seventies training schools for nurses were a novelty, even in England, the pioneer country of these schools.

The last to add itself to the new order of things was St. Bartholomew, the alma mater of Mrs. Chambers. Mr. Sidney Waterman, the great English publisher, was its Treasurer and worked hard in behalf of the school. It was formally inaugurated in her training that Mrs. Chambers conceived the desire to establish a training school somewhere in the future. This continuity of purpose led her to the doors of St. Luke's, and there she found a ready-made school. An experimental training school in the latter part of 1880, the same year she had been appointed Superintendent by the Sisters of the hospital, was formally inaugurated, and confirmed by the Directors. The initial class numbered three young women. Two years later it was formally inaugurated as part of the regular hospital system, and the first graduating class of seven received diplomas as "skilled nurses" in May, 1882. One of the young women went to a New York hospital as superintendent, another to St. Peter's at Omaha, and a third to the Dubuque, Io. Hospital. To-day there are twenty-five pupils.

Mrs. Chambers has worked earnestly and assiduously for the improvement and enlargement of the Training School. A diet kitchen was established some years ago, and a cooling class has been added. Twice a week Miss Cole, from Pratt Institute, New York, gives lessons in instruction, and the nurses of the Training School, so that each one knows how to prepare the invalid food ordered by the doctor for the patients under her care.

The operating room has also been enlarged and equipped with all the modern appliances for the most delicate operations. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," has been the motto of Mrs. Chambers. She has taken the place of chemicals in the operating room, to this is sterilized everything that is used, about a dozen, the absorbing cotton, gauze, bandages, instruments, towels, doctors' coats and nurses' aprons, all are sterilized before the physicians arrive. Miss Decker, the superintendent of the training school, sees to it that everything is ready for use, needs and requirements. It is an unceasing round of duty, and the responsibility that rests upon the shoulders of her, who is the mainspring of the clockwork, often over-whelms broader and stronger minds.

Mrs. Chambers is finely educated and quite a linguist. She has traveled extensively and has spent a number of years in India. It is her very broadness of mind and training that has fitted her so eminently for the position she holds. Dr. H. H. Mudd, the Chief Medical Staff of St. Luke's, said of her long ago in an address to the graduates of the Training School: "We are much indebted to the clear, wise counsel, and great executive ability which has enabled her to accomplish with limited means and inadequate room such good results from the Training School for Nurses. Her supervision of the school, her practical execution, in establishing the training school, the best possible plan for securing good, efficient nursing for the sick, while at the same time she put into systematic training the young women whom we honor in this hall with diplomas."

GULF LEVEL RISING.
In Less Than Forty Thousand Years St. Louis May Be Submerged. From the Boston Transcript.

According to the engineers of the Hydrographic Bureau the level of the Gulf of Mexico is one foot higher than it was in 1850, and, of course, the encroachment on the surrounding coast has been greater or less, depending on their character. In some places where the marginal lands are composed of some high rocky bluffs, this change of level had gone on from year to year without attracting attention. On the other hand, many low lying points (some that were once inhabited by the primitive settlers) are entirely submerged. "The cause of this change of level has not as yet been ascertained, but it reasonably certain that it is the result of either a settling of the dry land or a general and uniform rising or upheaval in the gulf bed. However this may be, if this action of encroachment is steadily maintained Kansas will be a deep water harbor and St. Louis submerged in less than forty thousand years from Jan. 1, 1850."

In Four Languages.

The International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, held at St. Louis in September last, passing resolutions relating to diptheria, the diet, section of bedding and the whole of Missouri will be entirely forgotten, unless the action taken in connection with the convention, and the condition of small industries, statistics of infant mortality, the teaching of hygiene, paving and sewerage, temperance, the disposal of refuse, and a number of questions were put on the paper to be dealt with at the next conference. The resolutions have now been published in four different languages, and are deserving of wide circulation.

REFORM DRESS.

The National Council of Women Was Largely in Favor of It.

Washington has just been the meeting place of the National Council of Women, a great and representative gathering. Of the many interesting facts that were made evident by this gathering, one was that there is a great body of opinion in favor of reform in woman's dress. If women are in favor of reforming their dress, there is no doubt that they are able to reform it.

If there is one thing that still distinguishes man from woman it is dress. Through many centuries man's dress has steadily developed in the direction of usefulness and ugliness. Trousers probably mark the limit of usefulness and ugliness. But it should be remarked that though they are the most useful garment for the business man they are the most troublesome for the idle, owing to the fact that they show the influence of knees. The American man, who is the most useful man in a business way, wears the ugliest and the most useful clothing.

While man's dress has progressed in the above direction, woman's attire has remained persistently ornamental. It has varied with frequency utterly unknown to man, but the object in view has always been decorative.

Many a shallow-minded male believes no doubt that the underlying motive of dress reform is mere envy of his trousers. That is far, indeed, from the truth. Woman may envy them in so far as they are useful, but at the same time she shudders at their ugliness. She has intelligence and artistic taste enough to enable her to design something at once as serviceable and less offensive to the eye. She has the advantage of not being committed by a century of custom to the parallel cylinder, and also of being trained in the fashioning of artistic draperies and the combining of harmonious colors.

But the skirt is not the worst feature of woman's dress to a reformer. Corsets and the system by which a great weight is suspended from the waist are considered the worst evils. Skirts are bad when they are long enough to gather up dirt, but many reformers include them, properly curtailed, in their schemes of rational dress.

Dress reform is not accomplished in a day. The change is not taking place. Thoughtful women throughout the land are wearing reformed garments. Women bicyclists who wear bloomers are doing a noble work in preparing public sentiment for the change.

The dress reformers of the National Council, whose views are given at length here, are both practical and moderate in their ideas. They do not wish to provide amusement for the frivolous. Some would rather conceal their most cherished devices.

Certain general principles, governing the construction of a rational costume, may be deduced from their remarks. It should allow every part of the body its natural action



HOW OUR WOMEN WILL LOOK WHEN THE DRESS REFORM COSTUME BECOMES POPULAR.

shall be displayed, and the maximum of comfort, of beauty, of personality and of economy.

"At the council I dressed as I always dress in the pulpit—where I wear a black dress with a rather short skirt. My idea is that no woman on the platform or in the pulpit can go to extremes in any way without attracting unfavorable comment and bringing discredit upon the cause. I could not bring about the adoption of the divided

In the drawing-room you cannot climb the Alps with. The Syrian skirt is worn, however, considerably nowadays in the mountains and at summer resorts, but I have never tried to wear it."

"What do you think of the Jenness-Miller costume?"

"Many of them I think are beautiful, and I admire them very much. But they are only for the rich and are out of the reach of people of limited means, so my only objection to them is on the ground of economy. As I said at the outset, the dress of the future must be economical as well as comfortable and beautiful."

Mrs. Clara Colby, editor of the Woman's Tribune of Washington, is a champion of dress reform in that city. When she discussed the subject of dress reform, she wore a dress that was made with a short waist. No corsets showed a harsh outline against the background of prevailing fashion. Her grace that gave ample evidence of the freedom of her muscles.

"I have the new designs which have just been issued for the first time by the Chicago Society for the promotion of Physical Culture and Dress Reform," she remarked, as she opened a large sheet of pictures. "And they are all patterns of the gowns which were exhibited in the Woman's Building at the World's Fair. This new style of dress is quite different from the old style. It is a club of several hundred ladies belonging to the best society who have adopted it and are anxious to see it in general use among their sex. The main thing we advocate is to discard the corset, which is simply an instrument of torture to deform the natural beauty of the human figure and which cannot but be injurious to a woman, and especially to a mother, whose body should be left free and well developed. If we want a healthy race of people we must have strong, healthy women, and in no way can health be secured unless our dress is free from the barbarities of prevailing fashion."

SHOULD HANG FROM THE SHOULDERS. In the second place, the clothing should be light and bulky from the shoulders, thus relieving the waist of all pressure. This is accomplished in these designs by having the gown made all in one piece. A union suit worn next to the body, this also being in one piece. Over this comes a bifurcated skirt, which is perfectly modest and yet gives perfect freedom of motion. Then we have a light alken petticoat, which hangs from the shoulders. Over this I wear a jacket-like dress, such as I now have on in the house, but for the street this dress is a pretty design, as it is graceful and comfortable, and gives no opportunity for any woman. The skirt should never be in the dirt or in the mud, and rainy weather I wear what is called the Syrian costume, which prevents the dirt from coming in contact with the body. I prefer this suit to the knee skirts, for I do not think the last are so comfortable as the former. For out-of-door sports this dress is the thing, and society ladies will readily adopt it in taking exercise, such as bicycling and climbing in the mountains.

In order to illustrate the difference between the garments of a woman as dictated by the fashion of the day and the one advocated by the Chicago Society, I have had a costume from the Post-Dispatch a year ago. One represents a young woman as she appears when she is first dressed in the new style. The other represents the same woman as she appears when she is dressed in the old style. The difference is in the pressure exerted by the Chinese on the feet of their women, and the other is merely an exercise in the fancy of an artist. I drew it in illustrating the headlines of a society column.

BOSTON RATIONAL DRESS. The rational dress advocated by the Boston ladies is somewhat different from the Chicago models and has a jacket-like effect. The whole suit is not in one piece, but it calls for the wearing of corsets. The Boston Rational Dress Society has also adopted a pretty costume for outings which is an excellent compromise between comfort and modesty, for it is a complete covering and yet enables a woman to take exercise that calls all of her muscles into healthy play.

I do not think that there is any doubt that the reform is gaining ground so rapidly that in a few years all women will have adopted it, and then we will have what is the best in health and beauty—for there is no health without a natural and rational dress and no beauty without health.

Miss Leavens, who is a wearer of the new gown and a leader of the cause, Miss Leavens was dressed in the Empire style gown, which was a long, flowing robe of blue flannel, was all in one piece, and hung in soft folds from the neck to the feet. The bust was encased in a golden brocade that crossed and made a unique and classical effect with the straight line.

"I am sure that the new style of dress is gaining rapidly," she remarked, "but it is hard to get women to discard their corsets. It is impossible to get a man to confine himself in tight clothing, and it is far more injurious to a woman, for her organs are far more delicate, and as she is the mother of the coming generation, she should take particular care to have her body free and healthy. In this Empire style gown, which is a union of ease and health and beauty and economy. As it never goes out of fashion, it is cheap, and all critics agree that it is artistic."

CORSETS DESTROY HEALTH. Herbert Spencer remarks: "Beauty, care, and health are all in the hands of the corset, and nothing more aptly illustrates than the wearing of the corset, which was first designed by the deceased woman, ancient Greece. It has been carried to such an extent that it has completely destroyed the natural and therefore beautiful outline of a woman's form. Her sleeves are out of place on a woman's form, because they should be smaller at the shoulders than at the waist, while of a man the reverse is true."

"For the house the Syrian costume is excellent when a woman has to do her own work and is compelled to remain in the same place. And for the street in summer the Empire dress is the best. There is no reason why a woman should wear a corset in warm weather, and in winter it can be covered by a long cloak, which is a necessity in any cold weather. I believe that the next generation will discard corsets, and thus a much healthier race will be the result. Every day we are making converts, and the only thing that keeps women back is the fear of their dresses coming from the past. But I have heard a great

many mothers who said it was too late for them to adopt a rational style. I have begged me to persuade their daughters to throw away their corsets."

"I see that Mrs. Langtry boasts that she has the same measure as the Greek statues, but this is not true, for she is only 28 inches about the waist, while the Greek models measure at least 32, which is the correct proportion."

"This movement is not a 'fad' as many think, but a real uprising of earnest women who are devoting their time to showing their sisters that the only way to health and happiness is to dress as nature intends—in soft graceful costumes that allow our muscles full play and will make our bodies strong and beautiful."

QUESTIONS OF ETIQUETTE.

Some Suggestions for Behavior in the Best Society.

To the Editor of the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

Should a gentleman go in full dress to a reception (that is, from 4 to 7) if he does not arrive at the house until after 6? Also, should he and his wife call on the hostess at the same envelope if they do not attend, and should a call be made afterward? MARY.

1. It is not necessary. A frock coat should be worn at an afternoon at home. 2. Yes.

Is it proper for a young lady, when she is asked to go to a ball with a young man, to dance with another young man when he comes and asks her before the young man has said, or is it her place to sit with her escort until he feels like dancing? P. L.

It is perfectly proper. Dance with as many men as you wish, without consulting your escort.

A young lady and gentleman do not speak. They never had a quarrel or anything, but the young lady went away, and when she came back the young man did not speak first, and then the young lady would not speak first, according to the rule of etiquette? A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

The case you cite you should not be governed by laws of etiquette, but those of common sense. The whole affair, especially the part played by the "young gentleman," shows the worst sort of ill-breeding and ignorance of social usages. The "young gentleman" would better apologize to the girl for his rudeness in not bowing when he first saw her after her return; and then, if they both wish it, to renew the acquaintance.

When a lady calls among society people and no one is at home, does the maid take the card in her hand or on a silver salver? Or what does an afternoon tea consist of? MRS. C. B. STARR.

1. On a salver; never in the hand. 2. Tea (either a la Russe or with sugar and cream), small sandwiches, cakes, etc., and, if you wish, claret cup or punch.

A lady friend receives an invitation to a reception to which I am not invited. She wishes me to accompany her as her escort. Would it be contrary to laws of etiquette to go? ANXIOUS.

If she is intimate with the people who give the reception let her ask permission to bring you.

When a young lady and gentleman are desirous of knowing one another and there is no possible way in which they may be formally introduced, is it proper for them to be acquainted and still not break any of the rules of etiquette? NEMESIS.

They cannot become acquainted. "And still not break any rules of etiquette" unless they are introduced to each other by some common acquaintance.

May I call on a young lady without an invitation? ASK PERMISSION TO CALL ON HER.

When announcement cards are received with invitation to reception, is it customary to send presents, as is the custom when wedding invitations are received? A. M. L.

No. It is proper to take a young lady to the theater and leave her sit alone between the seats while her escort goes out and to drink or smoke? J. S.

No; most decidedly not.

What is proper for a gentleman to say to a lady after having had a dance with her, and if she says, "Thank you very much, what is proper for the gentleman to say? What is the correct thing to say in asking her to dance? A. M. L.

It is better not to follow set dancing-school formula in such matters. It is, however, the place of a man to thank a girl for giving him a dance, not the girl the man.

Which bows first when meeting in the street, the lady or the man? And does this rule hold good in case where it is a "pick-up" acquaintance? In other words, where a young man and girl have got acquainted through meeting daily on the way to and from business, and she afterwards passes him by, could he lose his dignity by speaking first? ANXIOUS.

1. The lady. 2. It is far better not to "get acquainted through meeting daily on the way to and from business," as such undesirable acquaintanceships are often formed in this manner.

Will you kindly tell me what is meant by the expression "at home"? I received a card with my friend's name on it, and in the corner of the card was this: "Wednesday, Feb. 12, from 4 to 6." Does it mean that she will be at home? I can attend if necessary to do so, but I am not sure. Should I say "A young girl calling without her mother being with her is necessary to give her mother's card, as well as her own?" A READER.

1. The words "at home" on a card signify that the sender will be at home at the date mentioned, and invites you to call. Punch, claret cup, tea or coffee and sometimes cake and sandwiches are served. 2. Yes. 3. Send your card on the day of the reception. 4. No.

Please let me know if black patent leather slippers can be worn with a pale blue evening dress, or if white must be worn. MARION H.

You may wear black, and feel perfectly assured you are all right. If you have a dainty foot nothing is prettier than a coquettish little varnished slipper. And if not so very dainty, black will make it look smaller anyway, and as inconspicuous as possible. Blue slippers to match your blue gown would be pretty also.

Will you decide a wager between my friend and myself. She says that in the best hotels in the city toothpicks are always put in the corners of the cards. I don't believe that it is so at the swiftest places. Who is right? COUNTRY GIRL.

Unfortunately for you and for old-fashioned people who were brought up to use their toilet in the privacy of their dressing-rooms, the toothpick is almost everywhere in evidence, in this city at least. But it is a disgusting, nauseating habit, the use of the toothpick in public.

A young man says that women should never sit in the presence of his sex with their legs crossed. To sit with one's legs crossed is not proper. Neither is it proper for a girl or woman to cross her feet when sitting down.

It can't be done gracefully. And no matter how adroit you are you can't conceal the fact that your legs are crossed, even with bloomers on. The young man is right. Young girls, who are well trained are always taught to keep their feet straight. It is not proper. Neither is it proper for a girl or woman to cross her feet when sitting down.

Is it good form to have very high polished finger nails? EDITH.

No. Always avoid extremes in matters of the toilet except extreme cleanliness.

TABLE DECORATIONS.

Pink and green are the favored colors at present for table decorations, notwithstanding the fact that the last season has been a "white" one, and no other shades can be made so beautiful or becoming. In spite of the long-held idea that green is trying, the light thrown through a green shade of just the right tint is improving to all but the most shallow complexions and a pink shade is becoming to every one.

Lighting is such a factor in artistic entertaining since daylight was tabooed, that she who would produce a correct result must look very closely to her lamps and candles. And never were lamps and candles so lovely and artistic as now.

The special reigning fad of the hour is to have everything to match, from table linen to silver and china, and the lamps are now made in suite with the dinner or luncheon set. The bowls of Dresden, Brevet or Worcester are delicately painted with flower sprigs or wreaths, and shades to match come with them, although shades of silk, chiffon or lace, painted or embroidered to correspond, but it must be said, the flower favors also correspond, and even the doilies, the fess and the bonbons must match.

The ribbons from the chandelier, which are capable of too good effect to be ignored entirely, are either of pink and green combined or are of broad as nearly like the pattern of the lamp and shade as possible; the flower favors also correspond, and even the doilies, the fess and the bonbons must match.

Flowers are a much cheaper item nowadays than in past seasons, for it is the thing" at present to have but a single rose, two or three delicate pansies or a tiny bunch of violets at each place instead of the costly and ostentatious bouquets of a few years ago, and even the centerpiece bears but a small resemblance to the immense article associated with its name. A dozen or so of roses, carefully interspersed with feathery ferns, a low mound of violets encircled with natural moss or a glass bowl filled with pansies are the only things that at stylish entertainments, and loose blossoms are scattered with seeming carelessness wherever a space uncovered by a dish or doily appears. The entire supply of flowers for a swell affair can be purchased for less money than was paid for one-half of the individual bunches some seasons ago.

At a dainty dinner given just before Lent the flowers used were violets, and the color scheme was carried out to the smallest particular. A low, boat-shaped receptacle of glittering cut glass held a wealth of tiny blossoms, and it stood upon a moss-flecked mirror with here and there a loose flower dropped on its surface. Scattered scented trails of violets ran out to the corners of the square table from this center, terminating in small bunches just where they joined the violet chandelier ribbons, and the ribbons themselves were broadened in the exact shades of the embroidered shades. The two tall banquet lamps at either end of the table were decorated in the same manner, the small fairy lamps at their corners looking like miniature editions of the others, and the linen lace-edged centerpiece upon which the flowers stood, the countless doilies and even the table napkins had each loose, careless looking violet worked upon them. Tiny bunches of the same flowers lay at each place, and the hostess herself wore a violet gown.

Embroidered table linen is very much the fad at present, and artistic housewives are expending no small amount of labor in this direction. The prettiest and most dainty are in the pure white, which no color will ever entirely displace so long as it retains its own peculiar daintiness. But all restrictions as to color are more than made up in the way of stitchery. Solid embroidery, outlined letters and bejeweled monograms still hold their own for the corners of cloths and napkins, but the newest thing in this line is "applied" lace letters. They are too fragile and likely to return from the laundry minus the lace and plus an ugly hole to become general. The same is true of the fad of embroidering the centers of lunch and tea cloths instead of overlaying them with another piece of linen.

In doilies, too, the Honiton lace effects are far and away the newest, but although they are immensely popular they have by no means displaced the embroidered ones. So many women are embroidering doilies now that there is no room for Honiton lace, and then lace work is more monotonous, and not so capable of fine color effects. However, the new lace patterns are very beautiful, and a set of doilies, let it number three, six or a dozen, is a gift to be appreciated and herewith is a hint for the coming spring wedding. No room, be she bride or matron of long standing, can ever have too many of these dainty trifles, and the acquirement of them is a work of time as well as art.

White embroideries are still very popular, but the colored effects are leading at present. Flowers are the fad, and the new patterns, with both blossoms and leaves in the real thing, and painting could not be more true to life than many of these embroideries.

Lilies of the valley solidly worked with and against their own long, slender leaves were seen on all sides at a luncheon given to a pre-Lenten crowd, and so beautifully were they worked that it was hard to detect which of the scattered blossoms were real and which were arrangements of silk and linen. Pink, sweet peas, pansies and wild roses are the easiest to simulate in this manner, but the last is impossible to do in the "real thing," so they are but little used for this purpose.

A beautiful wild-rose set, designed for the summer home of an artistic woman, had the doilies shaped like a huge flower, so cleverly that each was worked a butterfly, so cleverly that it was as if it were a real thing, piece with the flower and yet had wings which stood up from the foundation linen. This butterfly set was the work of one of our firm of decorators, but it is too lovely and unique to remain a individual possession, and will figure on many a dainty table before the spring is over.

The salad of whatever kind must be served in a glass salad-bowl, says custom, and it must be set at the head of the table, encircled wreath of green leaves to frame it. The prettiest way in which to serve this salad is in small wide-open hearts of lettuce, one for each person, and so placed that the server can reach each easily from the bowl to the salad plate, in which the salad must correspond to the general scheme of the decorations, and this is an easy matter to arrange. Cucumber is cut it prettily and harmlessly if a few drops be added to the dressing and a pink tint is desired. Most salads are of a yellowish cast naturally, and if green is desired shade the lettuce leaves can be so folded as to completely hide the contents. Blue is the only color which cannot be produced by simple means, and blue is never

or very seldom used except for breakfast, at which salad is not served.

Fruit can be made decorative in numberless ways, but in the only way in which to make it conform to a certain color is to candy it, or treat it as glass bonbons are treated—dip it in a bath of colored confectioners' syrup, made by dissolving fine sugar in white of egg and adding sufficient coloring sugar to produce the desired shade.

Oranges, whole or in quarters, pears with the stems left on, peeled bananas and sliced peaches can all be treated in this way. Peaches and strawberries are a lovely color naturally. If these methods are not liked, and tissue-paper coverings are rejected, there still remains the fashion of slicing the fruit, and covering the little mounds with colored icing.

Ice cream is a real boon to the housewife who is trying to have her menu decorative, for it can be ordered in all possible colors and shapes and may be served in paper-mache cases, formed like flowers, inclosed in tiny trays which are intended as souvenirs, or brought to the table fresh from molds which give it the delicate bloom of a flower, not to mention the perfume, sometimes added as a finishing touch. The old standby, a "dish" of ice-cream, is nowhere, but its newer substitutes are not as expensive as the plain kind originally was.

In the way of bonbons it is hard to choose among so many lovely things, but perhaps the ribbon candy is at once the cheapest and

The body is of green enamel; in the center is a harp of diamonds.

The imbedding of precious stones, diamonds and sapphires, or diamonds and rubies, checker-board fashion, in sword hilts is new.

The carina holds its own. One that caught the eye was an interlaced of vines with little round rosy posies of diamonds and ruby spinels.

Match-scales of dull silver and covered with repoussé ornament in which goddesses and loves are conspicuous, have made a sudden and prominent appearance.

An entire set of table-spoons with the edges beaded and meeting at the top in a little fan-shaped ornament are altogether a new design, and exceedingly pretty.

Something now could be said of the manifestations of the opal every week. The greatest ingenuity is seen in working it into new and beautiful forms with the aid of diamonds.

A number of new linked chains are shown. They are of mingled gold and platinum. The most attractive, if one may venture personal taste, are those with slender, oblong links alternating every two or three links, of gold and platinum.

RECENT NOVELTIES.

A thimble lined with cork or other yielding material. An arrangement that is both collar and necktie holder.

THE NEWEST AND PRETTIEST DESIGNS FOR SPRING BONNETS AND HATS.



The imported novelties in spring hats and bonnets have just reached town, and here are four of the leading designs. The large hats are still growing in size, and the fashionable bonnet appears as if undecided

whether to remain on the head or not. The large picture hat has a jet crown and a broad black lace brim. At one side is a flashing bow of turquoise ribbon, and resting against the hair is a big black rose, novelty this spring is the fancy toque, which is a combination of a fluff of lace, loops of outstanding ribbons, and a crown of straw. The other large hat shown in the illustration has a crown of green straw and an open work jet trim. It is trimmed with black tips and a coil of faint green ribbon.

The bonnet is of jet, ornamented with rhinestones. A chow of cream lace spreads out at each side, and two little bunches of spring flowers complete the effect. This bonnet is worn at the extreme back of the head.

and be short enough to relieve the wearer's hands from the necessity of keeping the skirts out of the way of her own and other people's feet. Its weight should be as far as possible borne by the shoulders. Corsets are by these conditions obviously excluded.

The Rev. Ida C. Huston, pastor of the First Unitarian Church of Moline, Ill., said to a Post-Dispatch reporter:

"I have never been a radical dress reformer. My address at the council on the 'Ethics of Dress' was made at the suggestion of the Chairman, Mrs. Russell, with a view to elevating the subject above the mere matter of details of the dressmaker's art in the construction of dress as a means to an end. The body is not one's self, but a tool wherewith to do. But nothing can touch or have to do with the body without exerting a spiritual influence upon it to a greater or less extent."

"There will be no perfect dressing among men or women until we accomplish it in three ways—with regard to comfort, beauty and economy. For comfort our brothers' side of humanity excels us, and possibly in the matter of economy, but they have never succeeded in making their clothes beautiful. The ethics of dress of the future is that in which the maximum of beauty

An eight-life saving cap that always stays on the head, and in the event of a writing pen with the shank formed with a longitudinal slot to enable it to fit into holders of various sizes. It can be procured in all colors, all combinations, is not costly and is wonderfully pretty to look at. For the economical woman nothing is a better friend than ribbon candy, nothing is more easily within her reach, and nothing, unless it be flowers, adds so much to the dainty coloring of her table.

ETHEL.

New Fashions in Jewelry. Brooches are round, decidedly round. A black bat with wings outspread is a new fancy for a scarf-pin.

The daintiest things to be seen are little white enameled alcohol lamps. Fancy spoons of silver gilt have their handles modeled from the lotus flower.

A silver alligator with a segment of blue velvet on his back is a new design for a pin cushion.

The butterfly in gold and enamel is perched on the top of hatpins and amber shell hairpins.

Surely this is a watch for some Irish girl.

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NAPOLÉON AND THE JEWS.

Rabbi Sale's View of the "Great Sanhedrin" of Paris.

Written for the Sunday Post-Dispatch.

France was the first of all the countries of Europe to recognize the right of the Jew to be a citizen. The principles of liberty which had been inculcated by its leaders in thought had awakened a response in the hearts of the people, and when the day of reckoning came—the French revolution—on which so many relics of mediæval barbarism and intolerance were swept away, the light of a better day dawned upon the Jew.

For centuries driven like the stricken deer from land to land, these Hagars and Ishmaels of mankind at last found a hearing and a defense in the National Assembly of France. On the 27th of September, 1791, a resolution was passed in that body, which freed the Jews of France from the shackles of slavery. Their enfranchisement, however, was not due alone to the upheaval caused by the Revolution.

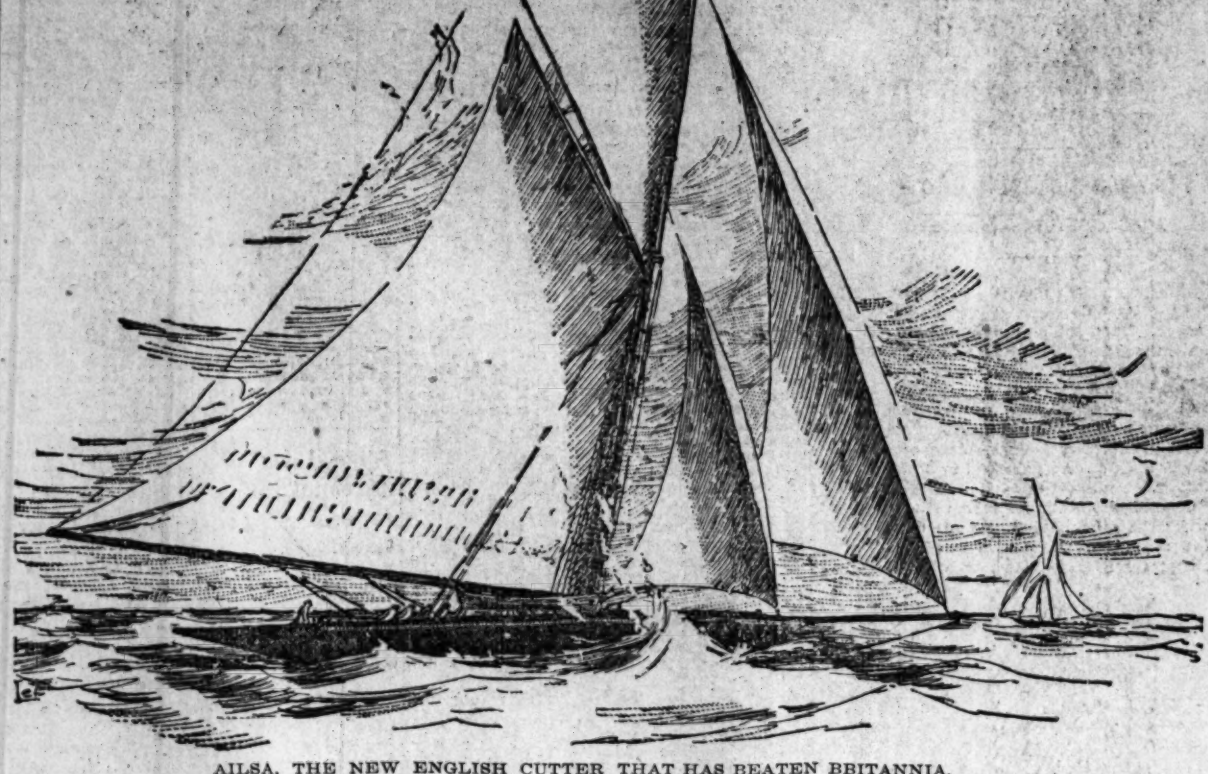
Their cause had been agitated for years by the best and most enlightened of their coreligionists, and among them the noble form of Cérès, the Frenchman, who, during the Reign of Terror, the Jews were somewhat endangered on account of their loyalty and conservative attitude, and the Constitution of 1793 again recognized and established their political equality.

Along with the changes that came over France through the arbitrary sway of Napoleon, the Jews were again threatened with diminution of their rights. The enemies of the Jews were always on the alert, and when Napoleon passed through Strasbourg, after his campaign against Austria, he was besieged with accusations against them. Before the days of the emancipation of Strasbourg and other cities had the right to exclude them from the community, and now that they had come among them and become strong competitors in business,

the worthy burghers of these towns endeavored to induce Napoleon to hand upon them again by a curtailment of their rights. The "Little Captain" lent a willing ear to the complaints, and if he had deemed it politic, he would certainly not have hesitated to settle the difficulty in a summary way against the Jews.

But the Jewish citizens of Paris, Bordeaux and already served France too well for any high-handed proceeding, and, besides, Napoleon had plans for the future in which counted on the co-operation of the Jews. Instead of simply advising the complainants to seek their redress for actual wrongs in the courts of the land, to which Jews and non-Jews were alike amenable, as he ought to have done, he decided to have an assembly of representatives from all the provinces of the realm convene in the city of Paris in order to give authentic and authoritative information as to the attitude of the Jews toward the Christians.

The famous assembly, composed of about 100 members, met on the 30th of July, 1806. The whole affair, so far as the Emperor was concerned, was evidently a piece of strategy and diplomacy, such as characterized his whole public life. He intended to set a trap for the Jews, and the man into whose hands the formulation of the questions to be answered was entrusted



AILSAL, THE NEW ENGLISH CUTTER THAT HAS BEATEN BRITANNIA.

GAVE EDGAR A. POE A NIGHTCAP.

Ex-Congressman Haskins Tells How He Once Helped the Poet Home.

When the streets of Fordham are graded and cut through one of them will pass directly over the ground on which the Poe cottage now stands. According to schedule, this ought to happen soon, and from the youngest to the oldest inhabitant of Fordham is deploring the fact. The youngest inhabitant cannot be expected to recall the poet, but one of the oldest inhabitants, ex-Congressman John B. Haskins, remembers Poe when he lived in the little house beyond the second hill.

"I remember," Poe very well," said Mr. Haskins, who is seventy-four years old. "It was a great pity he was ever compelled to live in that hovel on the hill. He used to come up from the city on the Harlem Road, but I don't doubt he walked out here often when out of funds. He used, generally, to stop on his way home at the old Fordham Hotel, which still stands by the railroad station, and have a drink. I have drunk with him several times.

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"When not under the influence of liquor Poe in many ways was retiring. His bearing was intellectual and his face would impress any one that he was no ordinary man. I was once walking in the park in London, when I came across a book-seller's

shop, where, among some portraits was a portrait of the poet. I was so impressed with the face that I bought the picture and brought it home. That was before I knew Poe. I have that picture of Poe yet, and if there is to be a Poe reawakening I must get it out and take a look at it.

A DYING MAN'S QUEER JOKE.

Requests to His Benefactors Which Turned Out Fictitious.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—A shabbily-dressed man in the last stages of consumption presented himself at one of the Paris hospitals recently, and was received and cared for. The compound syrup of hypophosphites, with quinine and strychnine, was given him, and he was told to take it every three hours.

"What can I do for excessive perspiration of the feet?" F. F. "Dust the feet several times a day with a powder composed of thirty grains of salicylic acid, one ounce of oxide of zinc, and one ounce of carbolic tannic powder."

"Please advise me what to take for indigestion and nervous dyspepsia, also for severe attacks of dizziness?" P. N. W. "Take five drops of tincture of nuxvomica in water before each meal. Take one teaspoonful of pure sulphate of soda in a goblet of hot water an hour before breakfast every morning."

"Please inform me through your medical column whether pure sulphate of soda, which you frequently advise in cases of constipation, would be a good thing for a person with a torpid liver, and, if so, kindly state how much of it should be taken and how often?" M. H. "The drug may be used with very good effect. It should be taken as directed above, 2 Yes."

"What can I do for a severe itching of the skin. There is no apparent cause for it." MRS. C. S. D. "Apply carbolic vaseline as required."

"Please tell me what I can take to improve the condition of my blood? I am very pale." "Take ten drops of tincture of muriate of

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

Common Ailments Which May Be Safely Treated at Home by Sufferers.

I have had malaria a long time, and would like to know what to do for it. Will you kindly publish a remedy in your medical column? Warburg's tincture is a very good remedy. Take a dessertspoonful night and morning.

Can tincture of nuxvomica be taken with safety in a case of indigestion accompanied by palpitation of the heart? R. O. A. Yes.

Kindly advise me how to use lac sulphur for acne on the face. R. O. S. Bathe the face at bed time with very hot water and after drying thoroughly apply a lotion composed of two drams of lac sulphur, one dram of spirit of camphor, one-half ounce of glycerine and four ounces of rose-water.

Will you kindly publish a remedy for acute laryngitis in an adult? E. F. The compound tincture of benzoin is a very good remedy. Take a teaspoonful to a pint of water, vaporize the mixture with a steam atomizer and inhale the vapor.

Will you please tell me through your medical column of a good remedy for earache? SUFFERER. A mixture composed of equal parts of laudanum and sweet oil may be used with good effect. A few drops of the warm mixture should be poured into the ear as required.

Kindly inform me what to take for an obstinate cough? I have tried a number of popular remedies without effect. N. C. J. If your cough is dry, prepare a mixture consisting of two drams of muriate of ammonia, one dram of fluid extract of cubeba, two ounces of brown mixture and enough syrup of wild cherry bark to make four ounces. Take one teaspoonful every three hours.

My hair is falling out rapidly. Will you kindly tell me something to stimulate its growth? E. F. Apply a lotion composed of one dram of tincture of cathartides, two drams of spirit of rosemary, one-half ounce of glycerine and four ounces of bay rum once a day and rub it thoroughly into the scalp.

Will you please tell me what to do for my baby's months old. He is teething and very restless. Will you kindly tell me what to do for it? MRS. J. M. B. Give him two grains of bromide of soda in water every hour or two, as required.

Will you please advise me through your daily medical column when cod-liver oil should be taken to obtain the best effect? I have been taking it for some time, but it does not seem to do much good. I have been taking it for some time, but it does not seem to do much good. I have been taking it for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

I wish to take lithia for rheumatism, but I do not know how much and when to take it. Will you kindly tell me what to do for it? I wish to take lithia for rheumatism, but I do not know how much and when to take it. Will you kindly tell me what to do for it?

I am often troubled with hives that itch and sting intensely. Will you please suggest a lotion to relieve this condition? A lotion composed of one ounce of spirit of camphor, one ounce of water of ammonia and two ounces of alcohol is usually beneficial in such cases. It may be applied several times a day if necessary.

I think my chest is affected. Cod liver oil does not seem to help me. Will you kindly prescribe a good tonic? I think my chest is affected. Cod liver oil does not seem to help me. Will you kindly prescribe a good tonic?

I am out of employment and cannot afford to consult a physician, consequently I write to you for advice. Will you kindly tell me what to take for indigestion and nervous dyspepsia, also for severe attacks of dizziness? P. N. W. "Take five drops of tincture of nuxvomica in water before each meal. Take one teaspoonful of pure sulphate of soda in a goblet of hot water an hour before breakfast every morning."

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Please tell me what I can take to improve the condition of my blood? I am very pale. "Take ten drops of tincture of muriate of

iron in water (through a glass tube) after each meal.

I have been informed that you printed a good remedy for the grip some time ago. Will you kindly repeat it? As a remedy pills prepared according to the following formula were suggested: Extract of belladonna, three grains. Camphor, twelve grains.

Sulphate of quinine, seventy-two grains. To be made into twenty-four pills. The dose for an adult is one pill every three hours.

Kindly inform me of a good nasal wash for one who is troubled with catarrh, and how should it be used? I. Dobell's solution is a very good preparation for that purpose. 2 With a nasal atomizer several times a day.

Please tell me through your medical column of a simple remedy for freckles. Pure lemon juice is a simple and very efficient remedy.

About once a week I am troubled with nervous headache, the result of mental overwork. Will you kindly advise me what to do for it? You should avoid mental overwork. For the headache take a teaspoonful or two of the effervescent preparation of hydrobromate of caffeine in cold water every hour or two until relieved.

Will you kindly advise me through your daily medical column when cod-liver oil should be taken to obtain the best effect? I have been taking it for some time, but it does not seem to do much good. I have been taking it for some time, but it does not seem to do much good. I have been taking it for some time, but it does not seem to do much good.

I have been troubled with chronic bronchitis for a long time. Will you kindly suggest a remedy? The syrup of hydriodic acid is a very good remedy. Take one or two teaspoonfuls in water about half an hour before each meal.

I wish to take lithia for rheumatism, but I do not know how much and when to take it. Will you kindly tell me what to do for it? I wish to take lithia for rheumatism, but I do not know how much and when to take it. Will you kindly tell me what to do for it?

I am often troubled with hives that itch and sting intensely. Will you please suggest a lotion to relieve this condition? A lotion composed of one ounce of spirit of camphor, one ounce of water of ammonia and two ounces of alcohol is usually beneficial in such cases. It may be applied several times a day if necessary.

I think my chest is affected. Cod liver oil does not seem to help me. Will you kindly prescribe a good tonic? I think my chest is affected. Cod liver oil does not seem to help me. Will you kindly prescribe a good tonic?

I am out of employment and cannot afford to consult a physician, consequently I write to you for advice. Will you kindly tell me what to take for indigestion and nervous dyspepsia, also for severe attacks of dizziness? P. N. W. "Take five drops of tincture of nuxvomica in water before each meal. Take one teaspoonful of pure sulphate of soda in a goblet of hot water an hour before breakfast every morning."

Please inform me through your medical column whether pure sulphate of soda, which you frequently advise in cases of constipation, would be a good thing for a person with a torpid liver, and, if so, kindly state how much of it should be taken and how often? M. H. "The drug may be used with very good effect. It should be taken as directed above, 2 Yes."

What can I do for a severe itching of the skin. There is no apparent cause for it. MRS. C. S. D. "Apply carbolic vaseline as required."

Please tell me what I can take to improve the condition of my blood? I am very pale. "Take ten drops of tincture of muriate of

iron in water (through a glass tube) after each meal.

I have been informed that you printed a good remedy for the grip some time ago. Will you kindly repeat it? As a remedy pills prepared according to the following formula were suggested: Extract of belladonna, three grains. Camphor, twelve grains.

Sulphate of quinine, seventy-two grains. To be made into twenty-four pills. The dose for an adult is one pill every three hours.

Kindly inform me of a good nasal wash for one who is troubled with catarrh, and how should it be used? I. Dobell's solution is a very good preparation for that purpose. 2 With a nasal atomizer several times a day.

Please tell me through your medical column of a simple remedy for freckles. Pure lemon juice is a simple and very efficient remedy.

About once a week I am troubled with nervous headache, the result of mental overwork. Will you kindly advise me what to do for it? You should avoid mental overwork. For the headache take a teaspoonful or two of the effervescent preparation of hydrobromate of caffeine in cold water every hour or two until relieved.

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stomach every hour or oftener if necessary.

My appetite is very poor, and when I do eat anything I am troubled with indigestion. Will you please advise a remedy? A mixture composed of two drachms of tincture of nuxvomica, one ounce of tincture of colombo and enough compound tincture of gentian to make four ounces is usually beneficial in such cases. Take one teaspoonful in water before each meal.

Will you please tell me how to take phosphoric acid for neuralgia which attacks the face? Will you please advise a remedy? Take from five to ten grains every three hours.

Will you kindly print the proportions of borax and camphor to be used for an eye wash? Take ten grains of pure borax to two ounces of camphor water and filter the solution before using.

Will you please give a remedy for chapped hands for children? All my children are troubled with this complaint and suffer considerably. Mutton suet is a very good remedy. Apply it as required.

I have been troubled with habitual constipation for a long time. Will you kindly suggest a remedy? Try pills of aloin, strychnine and belladonna. Take one at bedtime. You can obtain them from any apothecary.

Will you please give me a remedy for a form of indigestion which causes an accumulation of gas in the stomach and a pain in the left side after eating? You may find a good remedy in powders composed of pepsin, bicarbonate of soda, glycerine and sweet oil. Take one or two powder containing two grains of pepsin, one grain of bicarbonate of soda and five grains of substrate of bismuth. Take one after each meal.

Kindly inform me what Dobell's solution is composed of and what it is used for? The solution is usually composed of carbolic acid, borax, bicarbonate of soda, glycerine and sweet oil. It is used as a cleansing solution in diseases of the nose and throat.

Please inform me through your daily medical column what is good for a pain in the back? Massage with mustard liniment or chloroform liniment is usually beneficial.

I am quite frequently troubled with biliousness, and as a result have quite a yellowish skin. Will you kindly tell me what to take for this? Take one teaspoonful of phosphate of soda in a glass of water three times a day.

My hands are inflamed with itch terribly when I wet them. Will you kindly inform me what I can use for this? You may obtain relief by applying an ointment composed of equal parts of tar ointment and oxide of zinc ointment twice a day.

My gums are very soft. Will you kindly tell me what I can use to harden them? Rub them with tincture of myrror or use a weak solution of permanganate of potash several times a day.

One Boy Will Be There. When Chief John Lindsay of the St. Louis Fire Department has the sturdy fire laddies of No. 28 engine house arrive that exhibition of the new ball-nose which he has prepared there will be one especially interested spectator in the audience then assembled, and that particular spectator will be a 14-year-old boy.

St. Louis, March 18, 1895.—John Lindsay, Chief of the St. Louis Fire Department, has prepared there will be one especially interested spectator in the audience then assembled, and that particular spectator will be a 14-year-old boy.

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A FOOL FOR A CAPTAIN.

By Morley Roberts.

"As you once observed," said the doctor, "the best way to minimize, or at least to reduce, the effect of a horror is to exaggerate it."

"It is true in some cases," said the Major, "but what about a sermon?"

"That's an exception," replied the doctor. "And the Vicar here understands that the art of compression—and omission—is half of rhetoric."

"There is always satire, open or concealed, in your remarks about the church," said the vicar. "I shall preach a sermon on surgery and medicine. And you will have no right of reply."

"It is only fair," said the Major, "for the doctor here is like a race horse in a temper, and he has a kind of single-legged kick about him which is very vicious. You could preach a good sermon on it, Vicar."

"He could," said the doctor, "or on the army. There is nothing like a knowledge of facts at first or even second hand."

"Of course not," said the vicar, mildly. "For hampering eloquence," continued the doctor, stolidly.

And they considered the bearings of the remark.

"I was saying," went on the doctor, "something about exaggeration. What was it?"

"We have quite forgotten," said the Major and vicar together.

"Then it was certainly of no, or of very great, importance," said the doctor. "However, I was just saying."

"And of a story," he added.

"How many stories?" asked the Major. "A kind of house of the seven fables?"

"It could be made a fable," said the doctor. "An epitaph, for you might be 'De te Fabula.' Because general paralytic is usually headed by a wonderful opinion of one's self."

"I take you," said the Major. "It's the only kind of general I'm ever likely to be. An ungrateful Queen and country, sir!"

"For," resumed the doctor, "such a man is usually active, full of energy, dead set on getting what he wants, and he has probably a turn for luxury. I recognize him, and I recognized it in the captain of the Sekander Khan."

"I was not doctor on board, because she had passengers on board, but myself and I was going from New York to Melbourne in her round the Horn. You see I had not confined in my love of salt water, and I always preferred long voyages to short ones. Sometimes I wished I had been a sailor myself, but I knew enough to know that I should have disliked it. The business was just a salt junk business, so I was which would suit me best. However, that's not the yarn, is it?"

"But it goes very well with the officers, and especially well with the mate, whom the apprentices nicknamed 'Old Doxy' because he got what he wanted, and he was always a turn for luxury. I recognize him, and I recognized it in the captain of the Sekander Khan."

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